

Exhibit G (Part 2)

In certain circumstances the OID Regulations permit the holder of a debt instrument to recognize original issue discount under a method that differs from that used by the issuer. Accordingly, the holder of an offered certificate may be able to select a method for recognizing original issue discount that differs from that used by the Trust in preparing reports to the certificateholders and the IRS.

If the method for computing original issue discount described above results in a negative amount for any period with respect to a certificateholder, the amount of original issue discount allocable to that period would be zero and the certificateholder will be permitted to offset that negative amount only against future original issue discount, if any, attributable to those certificates.

Certain of the certificates may be treated for federal income tax purposes as having been issued at a premium. Whether any holder of a certificate will be treated as holding such certificate with amortizable bond premium will depend on such certificateholders purchase price and the distributions remaining to be made on such certificate at the time of its acquisition by such certificateholder. Holders of such certificates should consult their own tax advisors regarding the possibility of making an election to amortize such premium. See "Material Federal Income Tax Consequences- REMICs" in the prospectus.

Each holder of a Group IV Certificate or Subordinate Certificate is deemed to own an undivided beneficial ownership interest in a REMIC and the right to receive payments from the Basis Risk Shortfall Reserve Fund in respect of Basis Risk Shortfalls. The Basis Risk Shortfall Reserve Fund is not an asset of any REMIC.

The treatment of amounts received by a holder of a Group IV Certificate or Subordinate Certificate under that certificateholder's right to receive a Basis Risk Shortfall will depend on the portion, if any, of the certificateholder's purchase price allocable thereto. Under the REMIC Regulations, each holder of a Group IV Certificate or Subordinate Certificate must allocate its purchase price for such certificate between its undivided interest in the regular interest of a REMIC and its undivided interest in the right to receive payments from the Basis Risk Shortfall Reserve Fund in respect of Basis Risk Shortfalls in accordance with the relative, fair market values of each property right. The Pooling and Servicing Agreement will provide that the securities administrator is required to treat payments made to the holders of the Group IV Certificates or Subordinate Certificates with respect to a Basis Risk Shortfall as includable in income based on the regulations relating to notional principal contracts. The OID regulations provide that the securities administrator's allocation of the issue price is binding on all holders unless the holder explicitly discloses on its tax return that its allocation is different from the trust's allocation. For tax reporting purposes, the right to receive payments from the Basis Risk Shortfall Reserve Fund in respect of the Basis Risk Shortfalls may be treated as having more than a de minimis value as provided in the pooling and servicing agreement. Information regarding such amounts will be available from the securities administrator upon request. However, this assignment of value is not binding on the IRS and the IRS could argue that a greater value should have been allocated to the right to receive payments from the Basis Risk Shortfall Reserve Fund in respect of Basis Risk Shortfalls. If an argument of this kind were to be sustained, the Group IV Certificates and Subordinate Certificates could be viewed as having been issued with original issue discount. Under the REMIC Regulations, the securities administrator is required to account for the REMIC Regular Interest and the right to receive payments from the Basis Risk Shortfall Reserve Fund in respect of Basis Risk Shortfalls as discrete property rights. Holders of the Group IV Certificates and Subordinate Certificates are

advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding the allocation of issue price, timing, character and source of income and deductions resulting from the ownership of the Group IV Certificates and Subordinate Certificates. Treasury regulations have been promulgated under Section 1275 of the Code generally providing for the integration of a “qualifying debt instrument” with a hedge if the combined cash flows of the components are substantially equivalent to the cash flows on a variable rate debt instrument. However, these regulations specifically disallow integration of debt instruments subject to Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code. Therefore, holders of the Group IV Certificates and Subordinate Certificates will be unable to use the integration method provided for under these regulations with respect to the Group IV Certificates and Subordinate Certificates. Ownership of the right to Basis Risk Shortfalls will nevertheless entitle the owner to amortize the separate price paid for the right to Basis Risk Shortfalls under the regulations relating to notional principal contracts if this right is treated as a “Notional Principal Contract.”

In the event that a Group IV certificateholder’s or Subordinate certificateholder’s right to receive Basis Risk Shortfalls is characterized as a Notional Principal Contract, upon the sale of a Group IV Certificate or Subordinate Certificate the amount of the sale allocated to the selling of a Group IV Certificate or Subordinate certificateholder’s right to receive payments from the Basis Risk Shortfall Reserve Fund in respect of the Basis Risk Shortfalls would be considered a “termination payment” under the regulations relating to Notional Principal Contracts allocable to the related Group IV Certificate or Subordinate Certificate. A Group IV certificateholder or Subordinate certificateholder will have gain or loss from a termination of the right to receive payments from the Basis Risk Shortfall Reserve Fund in respect of Basis Risk Shortfalls equal to (i) any termination payment it received or is deemed to have received minus (ii) the unamortized portion of any amount paid (or deemed paid) by the Group IV certificateholder or Subordinate certificateholder upon entering into or acquiring its interest in the right to receive payments from the Basis Risk Shortfall Reserve Fund in respect of Basis Risk Shortfalls.

Gain or loss realized upon the termination of the right to receive payments from the Basis Risk Shortfall Reserve Fund in respect of Basis Risk Shortfalls will generally be treated as capital gain or loss. Moreover, in the case of a bank or thrift institution, Code Section 582(c) would likely not apply to treat such gain or loss as ordinary.

This paragraph applies to the Group IV Certificates and Subordinate Certificates exclusive of any rights in the Basis Risk Shortfall Reserve Fund. The Offered Certificates will be treated as assets described in Section 7701(a)(19)(C) of the Code and “real estate assets” under Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code generally in the same proportion that the assets of the trust would be so treated. In addition, interest on the offered certificates will be treated as “interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property” under Section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code to the extent that the offered certificates are treated as “real estate assets” under Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code. Moreover, the Offered Certificates will be “qualified mortgages” within the meaning of Section 860G(a)(3) of the Code if transferred to another REMIC on its startup day in exchange for a regular or residual interest therein. However, as mentioned above, no portion of a Group IV certificateholder’s or Subordinate certificateholder’s basis or income allocable to the right to receive Basis Risk Shortfalls will qualify for such treatment. As a result, those certificates are not suitable investments for inclusion in another REMIC. See “Pooling and Servicing Agreement—Optional Termination” in this prospectus supplement and “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences — REMICs—Characterization of Investments in REMIC Certificates” in the prospectus.

The holders of the Offered Certificates will be required to include in income interest on their certificates in accordance with the accrual method of accounting. As noted above, each holder of a Group IV Certificate or Subordinate Certificate will be required to allocate a portion of the purchase price paid for such certificates to the right to receive payments from the Basis Risk Shortfall Reserve Fund in respect of Basis Risk Shortfalls. The value of the right to receive any Basis Risk Shortfall is a question of fact which could be subject to differing interpretations. Because Basis Risk Shortfalls are treated as a separate right of the Group IV Certificates and Subordinate Certificates not payable by the REMIC, this right will not be treated as a qualifying asset for any such certificateholder that is a mutual savings bank, domestic building and loan association, real estate investment trust, or real estate mortgage investment conduit and any amounts received from the reserve fund will not be qualifying real estate income for real estate investment trusts.

For further information regarding federal income tax consequences of investing in the Offered Certificates, see "Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMICs" in the prospectus.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

A fiduciary of any employee benefit plan or other plan or arrangement subject to ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (a "Plan"), or any insurance company, whether through its general or separate accounts, or any other person investing plan assets of a Plan, should carefully review with its legal advisors whether the purchase or holding of Offered Certificates could give rise to a transaction prohibited or not otherwise permissible under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code. The purchase or holding of the Offered Certificates by or on behalf of, or with Plan assets of, a Plan may qualify for exemptive relief under the Underwriters' Exemption, as currently in effect and as described under "ERISA Considerations" in the prospectus. The Underwriters' Exemption relevant to the offered certificates was granted by the Department of Labor as Prohibited Transaction Exemption ("PTE") 93-32, as amended by PTE 97-34 at 62 F.R. 39021, PTE 2000-58 at 65 F.R. 67765 and PTE 2002-41 at 67 F.R. 54487. The Underwriters' Exemption was amended by PTE 2002-41 to permit a trustee to be affiliated with an underwriter despite the restriction in PTE 2000-58 to the contrary. However, the Underwriters' Exemption contains a number of conditions which must be met for the exemption to apply, including the requirements that the Offered Certificates be rated at least "BBB-" (or its equivalent) by Fitch Ratings, Moody's or Standard & Poor's at the time of the Plan's purchase and that the investing Plan must be an "accredited investor" as defined in Rule 501(a)(1) of Regulation D under the Securities Act. A fiduciary of a Plan contemplating purchasing an Offered Certificate must make its own determination that the conditions set forth in the Underwriters' Exemption will be satisfied with respect to the Offered certificates.

The Department of Labor has stated in a footnote to the preamble of an amendment to the Underwriters' Exemption (62 Fed. Reg. 28502) that a trust may include assets which are specifically identified by the sponsor or originator as of the closing date and are not all transferred to the trust on the closing date for administrative or other reasons but will be transferred to the trust shortly after the closing date. Mortgages in locations affected by Hurricane Katrina, Hurricane Rita and Hurricane Wilma will be specifically identified and will be deemed to have been included in the pool only if, within a reasonable time after the Closing Date, the Depositor determines that they did in fact meet the criteria for inclusion in the pool (including that the loan to value ratio at the Closing Date was 100 percent or less.)

Each beneficial owner of a Subordinate Certificate or any interest therein shall be deemed to have represented, by virtue of its acquisition or holding of that certificate or interest

therein, that either (i) it is not a plan investor, (ii) it has acquired and is holding such subordinated certificates in reliance on the Underwriters' Exemption, and that it understands that there are certain conditions to the availability of the Underwriters' Exemption, including that the subordinated certificates must be rated, at the time of purchase, not lower than "BBB-" (or its equivalent) by Fitch Ratings, Moody's or Standard & Poor's, or (iii) (1) it is an insurance company, (2) the source of funds used to acquire or hold the certificate or interest therein is an "insurance company general account," as such term is defined in PTCE 95-60, and (3) the conditions in Sections I and III of PTCE 95-60 have been satisfied.

If any Subordinate Certificate or any interest therein is acquired or held in violation of the conditions described in the preceding paragraph, the next preceding permitted beneficial owner will be treated as the beneficial owner of that Subordinate Certificate, retroactive to the date of transfer to the purported beneficial owner. Any purported beneficial owner whose acquisition or holding of any such certificate or interest therein was effected in violation of the conditions described in the preceding paragraph shall indemnify and hold harmless the depositor, the securities administrator, the trustee, the master servicer, the servicer and the trust fund from and against any and all liabilities, claims, costs or expenses incurred by those parties as a result of that acquisition or holding.

Any fiduciary or other investor of Plan assets that proposes to acquire or hold the Offered Certificates on behalf of or with Plan assets of any Plan should consult with its counsel with respect to: (i) whether, with respect to the offered certificates, the specific and general conditions and the other requirements in the Underwriters' Exemption would be satisfied and (ii) the potential applicability of the general fiduciary responsibility provisions of ERISA and the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code to the proposed investment. See "ERISA Considerations" in the prospectus.

The sale of any of the Offered Certificates to a Plan is in no respect a representation by the depositor or the underwriter that an investment in the offered certificates meets all relevant legal requirements relating to investments by Plans generally or any particular Plan, or that an investment in the Offered Certificates is appropriate for Plans generally or any particular Plan.

LEGAL INVESTMENT

The Offered Certificates (other than the Class M-2, Class M-3, Class M-4 and Class M-5 Certificates) will constitute "mortgage related securities" for purposes of SMMEA.

Except as to the status of the Offered Certificates (other than the Class M-2, Class M-3, Class M-4 and Class M-5 Certificates) as "mortgage related securities", the depositor makes no representations as to the proper characterization of any class of offered certificates for legal investment or other purposes, or as to the ability of particular investors to purchase any class of offered certificates under applicable legal investment restrictions. These uncertainties may adversely affect the liquidity of any class of Offered Certificates. Accordingly, all institutions whose investment activities are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, regulatory capital requirements or review by regulatory authorities should consult with their legal advisors in determining whether and to what extent any class of offered certificates constitutes a legal investment or is subject to investment, capital or other restrictions. See "Legal Investment" in the prospectus.

METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the underwriting agreement between the depositor and Nomura Securities International Inc., as underwriter, the depositor has agreed to sell the Offered Certificates to the underwriter, and the underwriter has agreed to purchase the Offered Certificates from the depositor. Distribution of the offered certificates will be made by the underwriter from time to time in negotiated transactions or otherwise at varying prices to be determined at the time of sale. In connection with the sale of the Offered Certificates, the underwriter may be deemed to have received compensation from the depositor in the form of underwriting discounts.

The depositor has been advised by the underwriter that it intends to make a market in the Offered Certificates, but the underwriter has no obligation to do so. There can be no assurance that a secondary market for the Offered Certificates, or any particular class thereof, will develop or, if it does develop, that it will continue or that such market will provide sufficient liquidity to certificateholders.

The depositor has agreed to indemnify the underwriter against, or make contributions to the underwriter with respect to, certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The underwriter is an affiliate of the depositor.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the certificates, including certain federal income tax consequences with respect hereto, will be passed upon for the depositor by Thacher Proffitt & Wood LLP, New York, New York. Thacher Proffitt & Wood LLP, New York, New York, will also pass upon certain legal matters on behalf of the depositor and the underwriter.

RATINGS

It is a condition of the issuance of the Offered Certificates that each class of Offered Certificates be assigned at least the ratings designated below by Standard & Poor's and Moody's.

Class	Standard & Poor's	Moody's
I-A	AAA	Aaa
II-A-1	AAA	Aaa
II-A-2	AAA	Aaa
III-A-1	AAA	Aaa
III-A-2	AAA	Aaa
IV-A-1	AAA	Aaa
IV-A-2	AAA	Aaa
M-1	AA	Aa2
M-2	A+	A1
M-3	A-	A3
M-4	BBB+	Baa1
M-5	BBB-	Baa3

The security ratings assigned to the Offered Certificates should be evaluated independently from similar ratings on other types of securities. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the respective rating agency. The ratings on the Offered Certificates do not, however, constitute statements regarding the likelihood or frequency of prepayments on the Mortgage Loans or the anticipated yields in light of prepayments. In addition, the ratings on the Offered Certificates do not address the likelihood of receipt by the holders of such certificates of any amounts in respect of Basis Risk Shortfalls.

The depositor has not requested ratings of the Offered Certificates by any rating agency other than Standard & Poor's and Moody's. However, there can be no assurance as to whether any other rating agency will rate the Offered Certificates or, if it does, what ratings would be assigned by such other rating agency. The ratings assigned by such other rating agency to the Offered Certificates could be lower than the respective ratings assigned by the rating agencies.

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ANNEX I**GLOBAL CLEARANCE, SETTLEMENT AND TAX DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURES**

Except under limited circumstances, the globally offered Nomura Asset Acceptance Corporation, Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2005-AR6 (the "Global Securities") will be available only in book- entry form. Investors in the Global Securities may hold the Global Securities through any of DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream. The Global Securities will be tradable as home market instruments in both the European and U.S. domestic markets. Initial settlement and all secondary trades will settle in same-day funds.

Secondary market trading between investors holding Global Securities through Euroclear and Clearstream will be conducted in the ordinary way in accordance with their normal rules and operating procedures and in accordance with conventional eurobond practice (i.e., seven calendar day settlement).

Secondary market trading between investors holding Global Securities through DTC will be conducted according to the rules and procedures applicable to U.S. corporate debt obligations and prior Asset-Backed Certificates issues.

Secondary cross-market trading between Euroclear or Clearstream and DTC participants holding Certificates will be effected on a delivery-against-payment basis through the respective depositaries of Euroclear and Clearstream and as DTC participants.

Non-U.S. holders (as described below) of Global Securities will be subject to U.S. withholding taxes unless the holders meet established requirements and deliver appropriate U.S. tax documents to the securities clearing organizations or their participants.

Initial Settlement

All Global Securities will be held in book-entry form by DTC in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of DTC. Investors' interests in the Global Securities will be represented through financial institutions acting on their behalf as direct and indirect participants in DTC. As a result, Euroclear and Clearstream will hold positions on behalf of their participants through their respective depositaries, which in turn will hold the positions in accounts as DTC participants.

Investors electing to hold their Global Securities through DTC will follow the settlement practices applicable to prior Asset-Backed Certificates issues. Investor securities custody accounts will be credited with their holdings against payment in same-day funds on the settlement date.

Investors electing to hold their Global Securities through Euroclear or Clearstream accounts will follow the settlement procedures applicable to conventional eurobonds, except that there will be no temporary global security and no "lock-up" or restricted period. Global Securities will be credited to the securities custody accounts on the settlement date against payment in same-day funds.

Secondary Market Trading

Since the purchaser determines the place of delivery, it is important to establish at the time of the trade where both the purchaser's and seller's accounts are located to ensure that settlement can be made on the desired value date.

Trading between DTC Participants. Secondary market trading between DTC participants will be settled using the procedures applicable to prior Asset-Backed Certificates issues in same day funds.

Trading between Euroclear and/or Clearstream Participants. Secondary market trading between Euroclear participants or Clearstream participants will be settled using the procedures applicable to conventional eurobonds in same-day funds.

Trading between DTC seller and Euroclear or Clearstream Purchaser. When Global Securities are to be transferred from the account of a DTC participant to the account of a Euroclear participant or a Clearstream participant, the purchaser will send instructions to Euroclear or Clearstream through a Euroclear participant or Clearstream participant at least one business day prior to settlement. Euroclear or Clearstream will instruct the respective depositary, as the case may be, to receive the Global Securities against payment. Payment will include interest accrued on the Global Securities from and including the last coupon payment date to and excluding the settlement date, on the basis of either the actual number of days in the accrual period and a year assumed to consist of 360 days or a 360-day year of 12 30-day months as applicable to the related class of Global Securities. For transactions settling on the 31st of the month, payment will include interest accrued to and excluding the first day of the following month. Payment will then be made by the respective depositary of the DTC participant's account against delivery of the Global Securities. After settlement has been completed, the Global Securities will be credited to the respective clearing system and by the clearing system, in accordance with its usual procedures, to the Euroclear participant's or Clearstream participant's account. The securities credit will appear the next day (European time) and the cash debt will be back-valued to, and the interest on the Global Securities will accrue from, the value date (which would be the preceding day when settlement occurred in New York). If settlement is not completed on the intended value date (i.e., the trade fails), the Euroclear or Clearstream cash debt will be valued instead as of the actual settlement date.

Euroclear participants and Clearstream participants will need to make available to the respective clearing systems the funds necessary to process same-day funds settlement. The most direct means of doing so is to preposition funds for settlement, either from cash on hand or existing lines of credit, as they would for any settlement occurring within Euroclear or Clearstream. Under this approach, they may take on credit exposure to Euroclear or Clearstream until the Global Securities are credited to their accounts one day later.

As an alternative, if Euroclear or Clearstream has extended a line of credit to them, Euroclear participants or Clearstream participants can elect not to preposition funds and allow that credit line to be drawn upon the finance settlement. Under this procedure, Euroclear participants or Clearstream participants purchasing Global Securities would incur overdraft charges for one day, assuming they cleared the overdraft when the Global Securities were credited to their accounts. However, interest on the Global Securities would accrue from the value date. Therefore, in many cases the investment income on the Global Securities earned during that one-day period may

substantially reduce or offset the amount of the overdraft charges, although this result will depend on each Euroclear participant's or Clearstream participant's particular cost of funds.

Since the settlement is taking place during New York business hours, DTC participants can employ their usual procedures for sending Global Securities to the respective European depositary for the benefit of Euroclear participants or Clearstream participants. The sale proceeds will be available to the DTC seller on the settlement date. Thus, to the DTC participants a crossmarket transaction will settle no differently than a trade between two DTC participants.

Trading between Euroclear or Clearstream seller and DTC Purchaser. Due to time zone differences in their favor, Euroclear participants and Clearstream participants may employ their customary procedures for transactions in which Global Securities are to be transferred by the respective clearing system, through the respective depositary, to a DTC participant. The seller will send instructions to Euroclear or Clearstream through a Euroclear participant or Clearstream participant at least one business day prior to settlement. In these cases Euroclear or Clearstream will instruct the respective depositary, as appropriate, to deliver the Global Securities to the DTC participant's account against payment. Payment will include interest accrued on the Global Securities from and including the last coupon payment to and excluding the settlement date on the basis of either the actual number of days in the accrual period and a year assumed to consist of 360 days or a 360-day year of 12 30-day months as applicable to the related class of Global Securities. For transactions settling on the 31st of the month, payment will include interest accrued to and excluding the first day of the following month. The payment will then be reflected in the account of the Euroclear participant or Clearstream participant the following day, and receipt of the cash proceeds in the Euroclear participant's or Clearstream participant's account would be back-valued to the value date (which would be the preceding day, when settlement occurred in New York). Should the Euroclear participant or Clearstream participant have a line of credit with its respective clearing system and elect to be in debt in anticipation of receipt of the sale proceeds in its account, the back-valuation will extinguish any overdraft incurred over that one-day period. If settlement is not completed on the intended value date (i.e., the trade fails), receipt of the cash proceeds in the Euroclear participant's or Clearstream participant's account would instead be valued as of the actual settlement date.

Finally, day traders that use Euroclear or Clearstream and that purchase Global Securities from DTC participants for delivery to Euroclear participants or Clearstream participants should note that these trades would automatically fail on the sale side unless affirmative action were taken. At least three techniques should be readily available to eliminate this potential problem:

- (a) borrowing through Euroclear or Clearstream for one day (until the purchase side of the day trade is reflected in their Euroclear or Clearstream accounts) in accordance with the clearing system's customary procedures;
- (b) borrowing the Global Securities in the U.S. from a DTC participant no later than one day prior to settlement, which would give the Global Securities sufficient time to be reflected in their Euroclear or Clearstream account in order to settle the sale side of the trade; or
- (c) staggering the value dates for the buy and sell sides of the trade so that the value date for the purchase from the DTC participant is at least one day prior to the value date for the sale to the Euroclear participant or Clearstream participant.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Documentation Requirements

A beneficial owner of Global Securities holding securities through Clearstream or Euroclear (or through DTC if the holder has an address outside the U.S.) will be subject to the 30% (or in some cases 31%) U.S. withholding tax that generally applies to payments of interest on registered debt issued by U.S. persons, unless (1) each clearing system, bank or other financial institution that holds customers' securities in the ordinary course of its trade or business in the chain of intermediaries between the beneficial owner and the U.S. entity required to withhold tax complies with applicable certification requirements and (2) the beneficial owner takes one of the following steps to obtain an exemption or reduced tax rate:

Exemption for non-U.S. persons (Form W-8 BEN). Beneficial owners of Global Securities that are non-U.S. persons can obtain a complete exemption from the withholding tax by filing a signed Form W-8 BEN. If the information shown on Form W-8 BEN changes, a new Form W-8 BEN must be filed within 30 days of the change.

Exemption for non-U.S. persons with effectively connected income (Form W-8ECI). A non-U.S. person, including a non-U.S. corporation or bank with a U.S. branch, for which the interest income is effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business in the United States, can obtain an exemption from the withholding tax by filing Form W-8ECI.

Exemption or reduced rate for non-U.S. persons resident in treaty countries (Form W-8 BEN). Non-U.S. persons that are beneficial owners residing in a country that has a tax treaty with the United States can obtain an exemption or reduced tax rate (depending on the treaty terms) by filing Form W-8 BEN.

Exemption for U.S. persons (Form W-9). U.S. persons can obtain a complete exemption from the withholding tax by filing Form W-9.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Reporting Procedure. The Global Securities holder files by submitting the appropriate form to the person through whom he holds (e.g., the clearing agency, in the case of persons holding directly on the books of the clearing agency). Forms W-8 BEN and W-8ECI are generally effective for three calendar years.

- U.S. Person. As used in this prospectus supplement the term "U.S. person" means a beneficial owner of a Certificate that is for United States federal income tax purposes
 - a citizen or resident of the United States,
 - a corporation or partnership created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any State thereof or the District of Columbia,
 - an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source, or
 - a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision of the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

As used in this prospectus supplement, the term "non-U.S. person" means a beneficial owner of a Certificate that is not a U.S. person.

This summary does not deal with all aspects of U.S. Federal income tax withholding that may be relevant to foreign holders of the Global Securities or with the application of the extensive withholding regulations that are generally effective with respect to payments made after December 31, 2000 which have detailed rules regarding the determination of beneficial ownership. Investors are advised to consult their own tax advisors for specific tax advice concerning their holding and disposing of the Global Securities.

PROSPECTUS

Asset Backed Certificates

Asset Backed Notes (Issuable in Series)

Nomura Asset Acceptance Corporation Depositor

The Trust Funds:

Each trust fund will be established to hold assets transferred to it by Nomura Asset Acceptance Corporation. The assets in each trust fund will generally consist of one or more of the following:

- mortgage loans secured by one- to four-family residential properties;
- unsecured home improvement loans;
- manufactured housing installment sale contracts;
- mortgage pass-through securities issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, or Freddie Mac; or
- previously issued asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities backed by mortgage loans secured by residential properties or participations in those types of loans.

The assets in your trust fund are specified in the prospectus supplement for that particular trust fund, while the types of assets that may be included in a trust fund, whether or not in your trust fund, are described in greater detail in this prospectus.

The Securities:

Nomura Asset Acceptance Corporation will sell the securities pursuant to a prospectus supplement. The securities will be grouped into one or more series, each having its own distinct designation. Each series will be issued in one or more classes and will evidence beneficial ownership of, or be secured by, the assets in the trust fund that the series relates to. A prospectus supplement for a series will specify all of the terms of the series and of each of the classes in the series.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is September 27, 2005.

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Description of the Trust Funds

Assets

The primary assets of each trust fund (the “Assets”) will include some or all of the following types of assets:

- mortgage loans on residential properties, which may include Home Equity Loans, home improvement contracts and Land Sale Contracts (each as defined in this prospectus);
- home improvement installment sales contracts or installment loans that are unsecured called unsecured home improvement Loans;
- manufactured housing installment sale contracts or installment loan agreements referred to as contracts;
- any combination of “fully modified pass-through” mortgage-backed certificates guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), guaranteed mortgage pass-through securities issued by Fannie Mae (“Fannie Mae”) and mortgage participation certificates issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”) (collectively, “Agency Securities”);
- previously issued asset-backed certificates, collateralized mortgage obligations or participation certificates (each, and collectively, “Mortgage Securities”) evidencing interests in, or collateralized by, mortgage loans or Agency Securities; or
- a combination of mortgage loans, unsecured home improvement loans, contracts, Agency Securities and/or Mortgage Securities.

The mortgage loans will not be guaranteed or insured by Nomura Asset Acceptance Corporation or any of its affiliates. The mortgage loans will be guaranteed or insured by a governmental agency or instrumentality or other person only if and to the extent expressly provided in the prospectus supplement. The depositor will select each Asset to include in a trust fund from among those it has purchased, either directly or indirectly, from a prior holder (an “Asset Seller”), which may be an affiliate of the depositor and which prior holder may or may not be the originator of that mortgage loan.

The Assets included in the trust fund for your series may be subject to various types of payment provisions:

- “Level Payment Assets,” which may provide for the payment of interest, and full repayment of principal, in level monthly payments with a fixed rate of interest computed on their declining principal balances;
- “Adjustable Rate Assets,” which may provide for periodic adjustments to their rates of interest to equal the sum of a fixed margin and an index;

- “Buydown Assets,” which are Assets for which funds have been provided by someone other than the related borrowers to reduce the borrowers’ monthly payments during the early period after origination of those Assets;
- “Increasing Payment Asset,” as described below;
- “Interest Reduction Assets,” which provide for the one-time reduction of the interest rate payable on these Assets;
- “GEM Assets,” which provide for (1) monthly payments during the first year after origination that are at least sufficient to pay interest due on these Assets, and (2) an increase in those monthly payments in later years at a predetermined rate resulting in full repayment over a shorter term than the initial amortization terms of those Assets;
- “GPM Assets,” which allow for payments during a portion of their terms which are or may be less than the amount of interest due on their unpaid principal balances, and this unpaid interest will be added to the principal balances of those Assets and will be paid, together with interest on the unpaid interest, in later years;
- “Step-up Rate Assets” which provide for interest rates that increase over time;
- “Balloon Payment Assets;”
- “Convertible Assets” which are Adjustable Rate Assets subject to provisions pursuant to which, subject to limitations, the related borrowers may exercise an option to convert the adjustable interest rate to a fixed interest rate; and
- “Bi-weekly Assets,” which provide for payments to be made by borrowers on a bi-weekly basis.

An “Increasing Payment Asset” is an Asset that provides for monthly payments that are fixed for an initial period to be specified in the prospectus supplement and which increase thereafter (at a predetermined rate expressed as a percentage of the monthly payment during the preceding payment period, subject to any caps on the amount of any single monthly payment increase) for a period to be specified in the prospectus supplement from the date of origination, after which the monthly payment is fixed at a level-payment amount so as to fully amortize the Asset over its remaining term to maturity. The scheduled monthly payment for an Increasing Payment Asset is the total amount required to be paid each month in accordance with its terms and equals the sum of (1) the borrower’s monthly payments referred to in the preceding sentence and (2) payments made by the respective servicers pursuant to buy-down or subsidy agreements. The borrower’s initial monthly payments for each Increasing Payment Asset are set at the level-payment amount that would apply to an otherwise identical Level Payment Asset having an interest rate some number of percentage points below the Asset Rate of that Increasing Payment Asset. The borrower’s monthly payments on each Increasing Payment Asset, together with any payments made on the Increasing Payment Asset by the related servicers pursuant to buy-down or subsidy agreements, will in all cases be sufficient to allow payment of accrued interest on the Increasing Payment Asset at the related interest rate, without negative amortization. A borrower’s monthly payments on an Increasing Payment Asset may, however, not be sufficient to result in any reduction of the principal balance of that Asset until after the period when those payments may be increased.

The Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be entitled to payment only from the assets of the related trust fund and will not be entitled to payments from the assets of any other trust fund established by the depositor. The assets of a trust fund may consist of certificates representing beneficial ownership interests in, or indebtedness of, another trust fund that contains the Assets, if specified in the prospectus supplement.

Mortgage Loans

General

Each mortgage loan will generally be secured by a lien on (1) a one- to four-family residential property (including a manufactured home) or a security interest in shares issued by a cooperative housing corporation (a “Single Family Property”) or (2) a primarily residential property that consists of five or more residential dwelling units, referred to as a multifamily property, which may include limited retail, office or other commercial space (“Multi Family Property” and together with Single Family Property, “Mortgaged Properties”). The mortgage loans will be secured by first and/or junior mortgages or deeds of trust or other similar security instruments creating a first or junior lien on Mortgaged Property.

The Mortgaged Properties may also include:

- Apartment buildings owned by cooperative housing corporations (“Cooperatives”); and
- Leasehold interests in properties, the title to which is held by third party lessors. The term of these leaseholds will exceed the term of the related mortgage note by at least five years or some other time period specified in the prospectus supplement.

The principal balance of mortgage loans secured by Mortgaged Property consisting of Multi Family Property or apartment buildings owned by Cooperatives shall not exceed 5% of the principal balance of all mortgage loans conveyed to the trust fund.

The mortgage loans may include:

- Closed-end and/or revolving home equity loans or balances of these home equity loans (“Home Equity Loans”);
- Secured home improvement installment sales contracts and secured installment loan agreements, known as home improvement contracts; and
- Mortgage loans evidenced by contracts (“Land Sale Contracts”) for the sale of properties pursuant to which the borrower promises to pay the amount due on the mortgage loans to the holder of the Land Sale Contract with fee title to the related property held by that holder until the borrower has made all of the payments required pursuant to that Land Sale Contract, at which time fee title is conveyed to the borrower.

The originator of each mortgage loan will have been a person other than the depositor. The prospectus supplement will indicate if any originator is an affiliate of the depositor. The mortgage loans will be evidenced by mortgage notes secured by mortgages, deeds of trust or other security

instruments (the “Mortgages”) creating a lien on the Mortgaged Properties. The Mortgaged Properties will be located in any one of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico or any other territory of the United States. If provided in the prospectus supplement, the mortgage loans may include loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration (the “FHA”) or partially guaranteed by the Veteran’s Administration (the “VA”). See “—FHA Loans and VA Loans” below.

Loan-to-Value Ratio

The “Loan-to-Value Ratio” of a mortgage loan at any particular time is the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of the then outstanding principal balance of the mortgage loan to the Value of the related Mortgaged Property. The “Value” of a Mortgaged Property, other than for Refinance Loans, is generally the lesser of (a) the appraised value determined in an appraisal obtained by the originator at origination of that loan and (b) the sales price for that property. “Refinance Loans” are loans made to refinance existing loans. Unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement, the Value of the Mortgaged Property securing a Refinance Loan is the appraised value of the Mortgaged Property determined in an appraisal obtained at the time of origination of the Refinance Loan. The value of a Mortgaged Property as of the date of initial issuance of the related series may be less than the Value at origination and will fluctuate from time to time based upon changes in economic conditions and the real estate market.

Mortgage Loan Information in the Prospectus Supplements

Your prospectus supplement will contain information, as of the dates specified in that prospectus supplement and to the extent then applicable and specifically known to the depositor, with respect to the mortgage loans, including:

- the total outstanding principal balance and the largest, smallest and average outstanding principal balance of the mortgage loans as of, unless otherwise specified in that prospectus supplement, the close of business on the first day of the month of formation of the related trust fund (the “Cut-off Date”);
- the type of property securing the mortgage loans;
- the weighted average (by principal balance) of the original and remaining terms to maturity of the mortgage loans;
- the range of maturity dates of the mortgage loans;
- the range of the Loan-to-Value Ratios at origination of the mortgage loans;
- the mortgage rates or range of mortgage rates and the weighted average mortgage rate borne by the mortgage loans;
- the state or states in which most of the Mortgaged Properties are located;
- information regarding the prepayment provisions, if any, of the mortgage loans;
- for mortgage loans with adjustable mortgage rates (“ARM Loans”), the index, the frequency of the adjustment dates, the range of margins added to the index, and the

maximum mortgage rate or monthly payment variation at the time of any adjustment of and over the life of the ARM Loan;

- information regarding the payment characteristics of the mortgage loans, including balloon payment and other amortization provisions;
- the number of mortgage loans that are delinquent and the number of days or ranges of the number of days those mortgage loans are delinquent; and
- the material underwriting standards used for the mortgage loans.

If specific information respecting the mortgage loans is unknown to the depositor at the time the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, are initially offered, more general information of the nature described above will be provided in the prospectus supplement, and specific information will be set forth in a report that will be available to purchasers of the related Notes or Certificates, as applicable, at or before the initial issuance of that Security and will be filed as part of a Current Report on Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) within fifteen days after that initial issuance. The characteristics of the mortgage loans included in a trust fund will not vary by more than five percent (by total principal balance as of the Cut-off Date) from the characteristics of the mortgage loans that are described in the prospectus supplement.

The prospectus supplement will specify whether the mortgage loans include (1) Home Equity Loans, which may be secured by Mortgages that are junior to other liens on the related Mortgaged Property and/or (2) home improvement contracts originated by a home improvement contractor and secured by a mortgage on the related mortgaged property that is junior to other liens on the mortgaged property. The home improvements purchased with the home improvement contracts typically include replacement windows, house siding, roofs, swimming pools, satellite dishes, kitchen and bathroom remodeling goods, solar heating panels, patios, decks, room additions and garages. The prospectus supplement will specify whether the home improvement contracts are FHA loans and, if so, the limitations on any FHA insurance. In addition, the prospectus supplement will specify whether the mortgage loans contain some mortgage loans evidenced by Land Sale Contracts.

Payment Provisions of the Mortgage Loans

All of the mortgage loans will provide for payments of principal, interest or both, on due dates that occur monthly, quarterly or semi-annually or at some other interval as is specified in the prospectus supplement or for payments in another manner described in the prospectus supplement. Each mortgage loan may provide for no accrual of interest or for accrual of interest on the mortgage loan at a mortgage rate that is fixed over its term or that adjusts from time to time, or that may be converted from an adjustable to a fixed mortgage rate or a different adjustable mortgage rate, or from a fixed to an adjustable mortgage rate, from time to time pursuant to an election or as otherwise specified in the related mortgage note, in each case as described in the prospectus supplement. Each mortgage loan may provide for scheduled payments to maturity or payments that adjust from time to time to accommodate changes in the mortgage rate or to reflect the occurrence of particular events or that adjust on the basis of other methodologies, and may provide for negative amortization or accelerated amortization, in each case as described in the prospectus supplement. Each mortgage loan may be fully amortizing or require a balloon payment due on its stated maturity date, in each case as described in the prospectus supplement. Each mortgage loan may contain prohibitions on prepayment (a “Lockout Period” and, the date of expiration thereof, a “Lock-out Date”) or require payment of a

premium or a yield maintenance penalty (a “Prepayment Premium”) in connection with a prepayment, in each case as described in the prospectus supplement. If the holders of any class or classes of Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, are entitled to all or a portion of any Prepayment Premiums collected from the mortgage loans, the prospectus supplement will specify the method or methods by which any of these amounts will be allocated. See “—Assets” above.

Revolving Credit Line Loans

As more fully described in the prospectus supplement, the mortgage loans may consist, in whole or in part, of revolving Home Equity Loans or balances of these Home Equity Loans (“Revolving Credit Line Loans”). Interest on each Revolving Credit Line Loan, excluding introductory rates offered from time to time during promotional periods, may be computed and payable monthly on the average daily outstanding principal balance of that loan. From time to time before the expiration of the related draw period specified in a Revolving Credit Line Loan, principal amounts on that Revolving Credit Line Loan may be drawn down (up to a maximum amount as set forth in the prospectus supplement) or repaid. If specified in the prospectus supplement, new draws by borrowers under the Revolving Credit Line Loans will automatically become part of the trust fund described in the prospectus supplement. As a result, the total balance of the Revolving Credit Line Loans will fluctuate from day to day as new draws by borrowers are added to the trust fund and principal payments are applied to those balances and those amounts will usually differ each day, as more specifically described in the prospectus supplement. Under some circumstances, under a Revolving Credit Line Loan, a borrower may, during the related draw period, choose an interest only payment option, during which the borrower is obligated to pay only the amount of interest that accrues on the loan during the billing cycle, and may also elect to pay all or a portion of the principal. An interest only payment option may terminate at the end of the related draw period, after which the borrower must begin paying at least a minimum monthly portion of the average outstanding principal balance of the loan.

Unsecured Home Improvement Loans

The unsecured home improvement loans may consist of conventional unsecured home improvement loans, unsecured installment loans and unsecured home improvement loans that are FHA loans. Except as otherwise described in the prospectus supplement, the unsecured home improvement loans will be fully amortizing and will bear interest at a fixed or variable annual percentage rate.

Unsecured Home Improvement Loan Information in Prospectus Supplements

Each prospectus supplement will contain information, as of the dates specified in the prospectus supplement and to the extent then applicable and specifically known to the depositor, with respect to any unsecured home improvement loans, including:

- the total outstanding principal balance and the largest, smallest and average outstanding principal balance of the unsecured home improvement loans as of the applicable cut-off date;
- the weighted average, by principal balance, of the original and remaining terms to maturity of the unsecured home improvement loans;

- the earliest and latest origination date and maturity date of the unsecured home improvements loans;
- the interest rates or range of interest rates and the weighted average interest rates borne by the unsecured home improvement loans;
- the state or states in which most of the unsecured home improvement loans were originated;
- information regarding the prepayment provisions, if any, of the unsecured home improvement loans;
- with respect to the unsecured home improvement loans with adjustable interest rates, called ARM unsecured home improvement loans, the index, the frequency of the adjustment dates, the range of margins added to the index, and the maximum interest rate or monthly payment variation at the time of any adjustment thereof and over the life of the ARM unsecured home improvement loan;
- information regarding the payment characteristics of the unsecured home improvement loans;
- the number of unsecured home improvement loans that are delinquent and the number of days or ranges of the number of days that unsecured home improvement loans are delinquent; and
- the material underwriting standards used for the unsecured home improvement loans.

If specific information respecting the unsecured home improvement loans is unknown to the depositor at the time Notes or Certificates, as applicable, are initially offered, more general information of the nature described above will be provided in the prospectus supplement, and specific information will be set forth in a report that will be available to purchasers of the related Notes or Certificates, as applicable, at or before the initial issuance thereof and will be filed as part of a Current Report on Form 8-K with the Commission within fifteen days after the related initial issuance. The characteristics of the unsecured home improvement loans included in a trust fund will not vary by more than five percent, by total principal balance as of the cut-off date, from the characteristics thereof that are described in the prospectus supplement.

Contracts

General

To the extent provided in the prospectus supplement, each contract will be secured by a security interest in a new or used manufactured home, called a Manufactured Home. The contracts may include contracts that are FHA loans. The method of computing the Loan-to-Value Ratio of a contract will be described in the prospectus supplement.

Contract Information in Prospectus Supplements

Each prospectus supplement relating to a trust fund whose assets include a substantial proportion of contracts will contain certain information, as of the dates specified in that prospectus

supplement and to the extent then applicable and specifically known to the depositor, with respect to any contracts, including:

- the total outstanding principal balance and the largest, smallest and average outstanding principal balance of the contracts as of the applicable cut-off date;
- whether the manufactured homes were new or used as of the origination of the related contracts;
- the weighted average, by principal balance, of the original and remaining terms to maturity of the contracts;
- the range of maturity dates of the contracts;
- the range of the Loan-to-Value Ratios at origination of the contracts;
- the annual percentage rate on each contract, called a contract rate, or range of contract rates and the weighted average contract rate borne by the contracts;
- the state or states in which most of the manufactured homes are located at origination;
- information regarding the prepayment provisions, if any, of the contracts;
- for contracts with adjustable contract rates, referred to as ARM contracts, the index, the frequency of the adjustment dates, and the maximum contract rate or monthly payment variation at the time of any adjustment thereof and over the life of the ARM contract;
- the number of contracts that are delinquent and the number of days or ranges of the number of days those contracts are delinquent;
- information regarding the payment characteristics of the contracts; and
- the material underwriting standards used for the contracts.

If specific information respecting the contracts is unknown to the depositor at the time the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, are initially offered, more general information of the nature described above will be provided in the prospectus supplement, and specific information will be set forth in a report that will be available to purchasers of the related Notes or Certificates, as applicable, at or before the initial issuance thereof and will be filed as part of a Current Report on Form 8-K with the Commission within fifteen days after the related initial issuance. The characteristics of the contracts included in a trust fund will not vary by more than five percent (by total principal balance as of the cut-off date) from the characteristics thereof that are described in the prospectus supplement.

The information described above regarding the contracts in a trust fund may be presented in the prospectus supplement in combination with similar information regarding the mortgage loans in the trust fund.

Payment Provisions of the Contracts

All of the contracts will provide for payments of principal, interest or both, on due dates that occur monthly or at some other interval as is specified in the prospectus supplement or for payments in another manner described in the prospectus supplement. Each contract may provide for no accrual of interest or for accrual of interest thereon at a contract rate that is fixed over its term or that adjusts from time to time, or as otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement. Each contract may provide for scheduled payments to maturity or payments that adjust from time to time to accommodate changes in the contract rate as otherwise described in the prospectus supplement.

Agency Securities

The Agency Securities will consist of any combination of Ginnie Mae certificates, Fannie Mae certificates and Freddie Mac certificates, which may include Stripped Agency Securities, as described below.

Ginnie Mae

Ginnie Mae is a wholly-owned corporate instrumentality of the United States within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Section 306(g) of Title III of the Housing Act authorizes Ginnie Mae to guarantee the timely payment of the principal of and interest on certificates that are based on and backed by a pool of FHA loans, VA loans or by pools of other eligible residential loans.

Section 306(g) of the Housing Act provides that “the full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of all amounts that may be required to be paid under any guaranty under this subsection.” To meet its obligations under that guaranty, Ginnie Mae is authorized, under Section 306(d) of the National Housing Act of 1934 (the “Housing Act”), to borrow from the United States Treasury with no limitations as to amount, to perform its obligations under its guarantee.

Ginnie Mae Certificates

Each Ginnie Mae certificate will be a “fully modified pass-through” mortgage-backed certificate issued and serviced by an issuer approved by Ginnie Mae or Fannie Mae as a seller-servicer of FHA loans or VA loans, except as described below regarding Stripped Agency Securities (as defined below). The loans underlying Ginnie Mae certificates may consist of FHA loans, VA loans and other loans eligible for inclusion in loan pools underlying Ginnie Mae certificates. Ginnie Mae certificates may be issued under either or both of the Ginnie Mae I program and the Ginnie Mae II program, as described in the prospectus supplement. If the trust fund includes Ginnie Mae certificates, your prospectus supplement will include any material additional information regarding the Ginnie Mae guaranty program, the characteristics of the pool underlying those Ginnie Mae certificates, the servicing of the related pool, the payment of principal and interest on Ginnie Mae certificates and other relevant matters regarding the Ginnie Mae certificates.

Except as otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement or as described below with respect to Stripped Agency Securities, each Ginnie Mae certificate will provide for the payment, by or on behalf of the issuer, to the registered holder of that Ginnie Mae certificate of monthly payments of principal and interest equal to the holder’s proportionate interest in the total amount of the monthly principal and interest payments on each related FHA loan or VA loan, minus servicing and

guaranty fees totaling the excess of the interest on that FHA loan or VA loan over the Ginnie Mae certificates' interest rate. In addition, each payment to a holder of a Ginnie Mae certificate will include proportionate pass-through payments to that holder of any prepayments of principal of the FHA loans or VA loans underlying the Ginnie Mae certificate and the holder's proportionate interest in the remaining principal balance in the event of a foreclosure or other disposition of any related FHA loan or VA loan.

The Ginnie Mae certificates do not constitute a liability of, or evidence any recourse against, the issuer of the Ginnie Mae certificates, the depositor or any affiliates of the depositor, and the only recourse of a registered holder (for example, the trustee) is to enforce the guaranty of Ginnie Mae.

Ginnie Mae will have approved the issuance of each of the Ginnie Mae certificates included in a trust fund in accordance with a guaranty agreement or contract between Ginnie Mae and the issuer of the Ginnie Mae certificates. Pursuant to that agreement, that issuer, in its capacity as servicer, is required to perform customary functions of a servicer of FHA loans and VA loans, including collecting payments from borrowers and remitting those collections to the registered holder, maintaining escrow and impoundment accounts of borrowers for payments of taxes, insurance and other items required to be paid by the borrower, maintaining primary hazard insurance, and advancing from its own funds to make timely payments of all amounts due on the Ginnie Mae certificate, even if the payments received by that issuer on the loans backing the Ginnie Mae certificate are less than the amounts due. If the issuer is unable to make payments on a Ginnie Mae certificate as they become due, it must promptly notify Ginnie Mae and request Ginnie Mae to make that payment. Upon that notification and request, Ginnie Mae will make those payments directly to the registered holder of the Ginnie Mae certificate. In the event no payment is made by the issuer and the issuer fails to notify and request Ginnie Mae to make that payment, the registered holder of the Ginnie Mae certificate has recourse against only Ginnie Mae to obtain that payment. The trustee or its nominee, as registered holder of the Ginnie Mae certificates included in a trust fund, is entitled to proceed directly against Ginnie Mae under the terms of the guaranty agreement or contract relating to the Ginnie Mae certificates for any amounts that are unpaid when due under each Ginnie Mae certificate.

The Ginnie Mae certificates included in a trust fund may have other characteristics and terms, different from those described above so long as the Ginnie Mae certificates and underlying residential loans meet the criteria of the rating agency or agencies. The Ginnie Mae certificates and underlying residential loans will be described in the prospectus supplement.

Fannie Mae

Fannie Mae is a federally chartered and stockholder-owned corporation organized and existing under the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act, as amended (the "Charter Act"). Fannie Mae was originally established in 1938 as a United States government agency to provide supplemental liquidity to the mortgage market and was transformed into a stockholder-owned and privately managed corporation by legislation enacted in 1968.

Fannie Mae provides funds to the mortgage market by purchasing mortgage loans from lenders. Fannie Mae acquires funds to purchase loans from many capital market investors, thus expanding the total amount of funds available for housing. Operating nationwide, Fannie Mae helps to redistribute mortgage funds from capital-surplus to capital-short areas. In addition, Fannie Mae issues mortgage-backed securities primarily in exchange for pools of mortgage loans from lenders.

Fannie Mae receives fees for its guaranty of timely payment of principal and interest on its mortgage-backed securities.

Fannie Mae Certificates

Fannie Mae certificates are Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates typically issued pursuant to a prospectus that is periodically revised by Fannie Mae. Fannie Mae certificates represent fractional undivided interests in a pool of mortgage loans formed by Fannie Mae. Each mortgage loan must meet the applicable standards of the Fannie Mae purchase program. Mortgage loans comprising a pool are either provided by Fannie Mae from its own portfolio or purchased pursuant to the criteria of the Fannie Mae purchase program. Mortgage loans underlying Fannie Mae certificates included in a trust fund will consist of conventional mortgage loans, FHA loans or VA loans. If the trust fund includes Fannie Mae certificates, your prospectus supplement will include any material additional information regarding the Fannie Mae program, the characteristics of the pool underlying the Fannie Mae certificates, the servicing of the related pool, payment of principal and interest on the Fannie Mae certificates and other relevant matters about the Fannie Mae certificates.

Except as described below with respect to Stripped Agency Securities, Fannie Mae guarantees to each registered holder of a Fannie Mae certificate that it will distribute amounts representing that holder's proportionate share of scheduled principal and interest at the applicable interest rate provided for by that Fannie Mae certificate on the underlying mortgage loans, whether or not received, and that holder's proportionate share of the full principal amount of any prepayment or foreclosed or other finally liquidated mortgage loan, whether or not the related principal amount is actually recovered.

The obligations of Fannie Mae under its guarantees are obligations solely of Fannie Mae and are not backed by, nor entitled to, the full faith and credit of the United States. If Fannie Mae were unable to satisfy those obligations, distributions to the holders of Fannie Mae certificates would consist solely of payments and other recoveries on the underlying loans and, accordingly, monthly distributions to the holders of Fannie Mae certificates would be affected by delinquent payments and defaults on those loans.

Fannie Mae certificates evidencing interests in pools of mortgage loans formed on or after May 1, 1985 (other than Fannie Mae certificates backed by pools containing graduated payment mortgage loans or multifamily loans) are available in book-entry form only. For a Fannie Mae certificate issued in book-entry form, distributions on the Fannie Mae certificate will be made by wire, and for a fully registered Fannie Mae certificate, distributions will be made by check.

The Fannie Mae certificates included in a trust fund may have other characteristics and terms, different from those described above, as long as the Fannie Mae certificates and underlying mortgage loans meet the criteria of the rating agency or agencies rating the Certificates. The Fannie Mae certificates and underlying mortgage loans will be described in the prospectus supplement.

Freddie Mac

Freddie Mac is a corporate instrumentality of the United States created pursuant to Title III of the Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970, as amended (the "Freddie Mac Act"). Freddie Mac was established primarily for the purpose of increasing the availability of mortgage credit for the financing of needed housing. It seeks to provide an enhanced degree of liquidity for residential

mortgage investments primarily by assisting in the development of secondary markets for conventional mortgages. The principal activity of Freddie Mac currently consists of the purchase of first lien, conventional residential mortgage loans or participation interests in those mortgage loans and the resale of the mortgage loans so purchased in the form of mortgage securities, primarily Freddie Mac certificates. Freddie Mac is confined to purchasing, so far as practicable, mortgage loans and participation interests in mortgage loans which it deems to be of the quality, type and class as to meet generally the purchase standards imposed by private institutional mortgage investors.

Freddie Mac Certificates

Each Freddie Mac certificate represents an undivided interest in a pool of residential loans that may consist of first lien conventional residential loans, FHA loans or VA loans (the "Freddie Mac Certificate Group"). Each of these mortgage loans must meet the applicable standards set forth in the Freddie Mac Act. A Freddie Mac Certificate Group may include whole loans, participation interests in whole loans and undivided interests in whole loans and/or participations comprising another Freddie Mac Certificate Group. If the trust fund includes Freddie Mac certificates, your prospectus supplement will include any material additional information regarding the Freddie Mac guaranty program, the characteristics of the pool underlying that Freddie Mac certificate, the servicing of the related pool, payment of principal and interest on the Freddie Mac certificate and any other relevant matters about the Freddie Mac certificates.

Except as described below with respect to Stripped Agency Securities, Freddie Mac guarantees to each registered holder of a Freddie Mac certificate the timely payment of interest on the underlying mortgage loans to the extent of the applicable interest rate on the registered holder's pro rata share of the unpaid principal balance outstanding on the underlying mortgage loans in the Freddie Mac Certificate Group represented by that Freddie Mac certificate, whether or not received. Freddie Mac also guarantees to each registered holder of a Freddie Mac certificate collection by that holder of all principal on the underlying mortgage loans, without any offset or deduction, to the extent of that holder's pro rata share of the principal, but does not, except if and to the extent specified in the prospectus supplement, guarantee the timely payment of scheduled principal. Pursuant to its guarantees, Freddie Mac also guarantees ultimate collection of scheduled principal payments, prepayments of principal and the remaining principal balance in the event of a foreclosure or other disposition of a mortgage loan. Freddie Mac may remit the amount due on account of its guarantee of collection of principal at any time after default on an underlying mortgage loan, but not later than 30 days following the latest of

- (1) foreclosure sale;
- (2) payment of the claim by any mortgage insurer; and
- (3) the expiration of any right of redemption, but in any event no later than one year after demand has been made upon the borrower for accelerated payment of principal.

In taking actions regarding the collection of principal after default on the mortgage loans underlying Freddie Mac certificates, including the timing of demand for acceleration, Freddie Mac reserves the right to exercise its servicing judgment for the mortgage loans in the same manner as for mortgage loans that it has purchased but not sold. The length of time necessary for Freddie Mac to determine that a mortgage loan should be accelerated varies with the particular circumstances of each

borrower, and Freddie Mac has not adopted servicing standards that require that the demand be made within any specified period.

Freddie Mac certificates are not guaranteed by the United States or by any Federal Home Loan Bank and do not constitute debts or obligations of the United States or any Federal Home Loan Bank. The obligations of Freddie Mac under its guarantee are obligations solely of Freddie Mac and are not backed by, nor entitled to, the full faith and credit of the United States. If Freddie Mac were unable to satisfy those obligations, distributions to holders of Freddie Mac certificates would consist solely of payments and other recoveries on the underlying mortgage loans and, accordingly, monthly distributions to holders of Freddie Mac certificates would be affected by delinquent payments and defaults on those mortgage loans.

The Freddie Mac certificates included in a trust fund may have other characteristics and terms, different from those described above, so long as the Freddie Mac certificates and underlying mortgage loans meet the criteria of the rating agency or agencies rating the Notes or Certificates, as applicable. The Freddie Mac certificates and underlying mortgage loans will be described in the prospectus supplement.

Stripped Agency Securities

The Ginnie Mae certificates, Fannie Mae certificates or Freddie Mac certificates may be issued in the form of certificates ("Stripped Agency Securities") that represent an undivided interest in all or part of either the principal distributions (but not the interest distributions) or the interest distributions (but not the principal distributions), or in some specified portion of the principal or interest distributions (but not all of those distributions), on an underlying pool of mortgage loans or other Ginnie Mae certificates, Fannie Mae certificates or Freddie Mac certificates. Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, as applicable, will guarantee each Stripped Agency Security to the same extent as that entity guarantees the underlying securities backing the Stripped Agency Securities or to the extent described above for a Stripped Agency Security backed by a pool of mortgage loans, unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement. If the trust fund includes Stripped Agency Securities, your prospectus supplement will include any material additional information regarding the characteristics of the assets underlying the Stripped Agency Securities, the payments of principal and interest on the Stripped Agency Securities and other relevant matters about the Stripped Agency Securities.

Mortgage Securities

The Mortgage Securities will represent beneficial interests in loans of the type that would otherwise be eligible to be mortgage loans, unsecured home improvement loans, contract or Agency Securities, or collateralized obligations secured by mortgage loans, unsecured home improvement loans, contract or Agency Securities. The Mortgage Securities will have been

- (1) issued by an entity other than the depositor or its affiliates;
- (2) acquired in bona fide secondary market transactions from persons other than the issuer of the Mortgage Securities or its affiliates; and
- (3) (a) offered and distributed to the public pursuant to an effective registration statement or (b) purchased in a transaction not involving any public offering from a person

who is not an affiliate of the issuer of those securities at the time of sale (nor an affiliate of the issuer at any time during the preceding three months); provided a period of two years elapsed since the later of the date the securities were acquired from the issuer.

Although individual Underlying Loans may be insured or guaranteed by the United States or an agency or instrumentality of the United States, they need not be, and Mortgage Securities themselves will not be so insured or guaranteed. Except as otherwise set forth in the prospectus supplement, Mortgage Securities will generally be similar to Notes or Certificates, as applicable, offered under this prospectus.

The prospectus supplement for the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of each series evidencing interests in a trust fund including Mortgage Securities will include a description of the Mortgage Securities and any related credit enhancement, and the related mortgage loans, unsecured home improvement loans, contracts, or Agency Securities will be described together with any other mortgage loans or Agency Securities included in the trust fund of that series. As used in this prospectus, the terms "mortgage loans," unsecured home improvement loans, contracts, include the mortgage loans, unsecured home improvement loans, contracts, as applicable, underlying the Mortgage Securities in your trust fund. References in this prospectus to advances to be made and other actions to be taken by the master servicer in connection with the Assets may include any advances made and other actions taken pursuant to the terms of the applicable Mortgage Securities.

FHA Loans and VA Loans

FHA loans will be insured by the FHA as authorized under the Housing Act, and the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended. One- to four-family FHA loans will be insured under various FHA programs including the standard FHA 203-b programs to finance the acquisition of one-to four-family housing units and the FHA 245 graduated payment mortgage program. The FHA loans generally require a minimum down payment of approximately 5% of the original principal amount of the FHA loan. No FHA loan may have an interest rate or original principal balance exceeding the applicable FHA limits at the time of origination of that FHA loan.

Mortgage loans, unsecured home improvement loans, contracts, that are FHA loans are insured by the FHA (as described in the prospectus supplement, up to an amount equal to 90% of the sum of the unpaid principal of the FHA loan, a portion of the unpaid interest and other liquidation costs) pursuant to Title I of the Housing Act.

There are two primary FHA insurance programs that are available for multifamily loans. Sections 221(d)(3) and (d)(4) of the Housing Act allow HUD to insure multifamily loans that are secured by newly constructed and substantially rehabilitated multifamily rental projects. Section 244 of the Housing Act provides for co-insurance of those loans made under Sections 221(d)(3) and (d)(4) by HUD/FHA and a HUD-approved co-insurer. Generally the term of this type of multifamily loan may be up to 40 years and the ratio of the loan amount to property replacement cost can be up to 90%.

Section 223(f) of the Housing Act allows HUD to insure multifamily loans made for the purchase or refinancing of existing apartment projects that are at least three years old. Section 244 also provides for co-insurance of mortgage loans made under Section 223(f). Under Section 223(f), the loan proceeds cannot be used for substantial rehabilitation work, but repairs may be made for up to, in general, the greater of 15% of the value of the project and a dollar amount per apartment unit

established from time to time by HUD. In general the loan term may not exceed 35 years and a loan-to-value ratio refinancing of a project.

VA loans will be partially guaranteed by the VA under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (the "Servicemen's Readjustment Act"). The Servicemen's Readjustment Act permits a veteran (or in some instances the spouse of a veteran) to obtain a mortgage loan guarantee by the VA covering mortgage financing of the purchase of a one- to four-family dwelling unit at interest rates permitted by the VA. The program has no mortgage loan limits, requires no down payment from the purchasers and permits the guarantee of mortgage loans of up to 30 years' duration. However, no VA loan will have an original principal amount greater than five times the partial VA guarantee for that VA loan. The maximum guarantee that may be issued by the VA under this program will be set forth in the prospectus supplement.

Pre-Funding Accounts

To the extent provided in a prospectus supplement, a portion of the proceeds of the issuance of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be deposited into an account maintained with the trustee (a "Pre-Funding Account"). In that case, the depositor will be obligated to sell at a predetermined price—and the trust fund for the related series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be obligated to purchase—additional Assets (the "Subsequent Assets") from time to time, and as frequently as daily, within the period (not to exceed three months) specified in the prospectus supplement (the "Pre-Funding Period") after the issuance of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, having a total principal balance approximately equal to the amount on deposit in the Pre-Funding Account (the "Pre-Funded Amount") for that series on the date of its issuance. The Pre-Funded Amount for a series will be specified in the prospectus supplement, and will not in any case exceed 50% of the total initial Security Balance of the related Notes or Certificates, as applicable. Any Subsequent Assets will be required to satisfy specific eligibility criteria more fully set forth in the prospectus supplement, which criteria will be consistent with the eligibility criteria of the Assets initially included in the trust fund, subject to those exceptions that are expressly stated in the prospectus supplement. In addition, specific conditions must be satisfied before the Subsequent Assets are transferred into the trust fund, for example, the delivery to the rating agencies and to the trustee of any required opinions of counsel. See "ERISA Considerations—Pre-Funding Accounts" for additional information regarding Pre-Funding Accounts.

Except as set forth in the following sentence, the Pre-Funded Amount will be used only to purchase Subsequent Assets. Any portion of the Pre-Funded Amount remaining in the Pre-Funding Account at the end of the Pre-Funding Period will be used to prepay one or more classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, in the amounts and in the manner specified in the prospectus supplement. In addition, if specified in the prospectus supplement, the depositor may be required to deposit cash into an account maintained by the trustee (the "Capitalized Interest Account") for the purpose of assuring the availability of funds to pay interest on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, during the Pre-Funding Period. Any amount remaining in the Capitalized Interest Account at the end of the Pre-Funding Period will be remitted as specified in the prospectus supplement.

Amounts deposited in the Pre-Funding and Capitalized Interest Accounts will be permitted to be invested, pending application, only in eligible investments authorized by each applicable rating agency.

Accounts

Each trust fund will include one or more accounts, established and maintained on behalf of the securityholders into which the person or persons designated in the prospectus supplement will, to the extent described in this prospectus and in the prospectus supplement deposit all payments and collections received or advanced with respect to the Assets and other assets in the trust fund. This type of account may be maintained as an interest bearing or a non-interest bearing account, and funds held in that account may be held as cash or invested in some short-term, investment grade obligations, in each case as described in the prospectus supplement. See “Description of the Agreements—Material Terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreements and Underlying Servicing Agreements—Collection Account and Related Accounts.”

Credit Support

If so provided in the prospectus supplement, partial or full protection against some defaults and losses on the Assets in the related trust fund may be provided to one or more classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, in the related series in the form of subordination of one or more other classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, in that series or by one or more other types of credit support, for example, a letter of credit, insurance policy, guarantee, reserve fund or another type of credit support, or a combination of these (any of these types of coverage for the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of any series, is referred to generally as “credit support”). The amount and types of coverage, the identification of the entity providing the coverage (if applicable) and related information for each type of credit support, if any, will be described in the prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable. See “Description of Credit Support.”

Cash Flow Agreements

If so provided in the prospectus supplement, the trust fund may include guaranteed investment contracts pursuant to which moneys held in the funds and accounts established for the related series will be invested at a specified rate. The trust fund may also include other agreements, for example, interest rate swap agreements, interest rate cap or floor agreements, currency swap agreements or similar agreements provided to reduce the effects of interest rate or currency exchange rate fluctuations on the Assets or on one or more classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable. (Currency swap agreements might be included in the trust fund if some or all of the Assets were denominated in a non-United States currency.) The principal terms of any related guaranteed investment contract or other agreement (any of these types of agreement, a “Cash Flow Agreement”), including provisions relating to the timing, manner and amount of payments under these documents and provisions relating to the termination of these documents, will be described in the prospectus supplement for the related series. In addition, the prospectus supplement will provide information with respect to the borrower under any Cash Flow Agreement.

Use of Proceeds

The net proceeds to be received from the sale of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be applied by the depositor to the purchase of Assets, or the repayment of the financing incurred in that purchase, and to pay for some of the expenses incurred in connection with that purchase of Assets and sale of Notes or Certificates, as applicable. The depositor expects to sell the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, from time to time, but the timing and amount of offerings of Notes or

Certificates, as applicable, will depend on a number of factors, including the volume of Assets acquired by the depositor, prevailing interest rates, availability of funds and general market conditions.

Yield Considerations

General

The yield on any Offered Security will depend on the price paid by the securityholder, the interest Rate of the Security, the receipt and timing of receipt of distributions on the Security and the weighted average life of the Assets in the related trust fund (which may be affected by prepayments, defaults, liquidations or repurchases).

Interest Rate

Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of any class within a series may have fixed, variable or adjustable Interest Rates, which may or may not be based upon the interest rates borne by the Assets in the related trust fund. The prospectus supplement for any series will specify the Interest Rate for each class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, or, in the case of a variable or adjustable Interest Rate, the method of determining the Interest Rate; the effect, if any, of the prepayment of any Asset on the Interest Rate of one or more classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable; and whether the distributions of interest on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of any class will be dependent, in whole or in part, on the performance of any borrower under a Cash Flow Agreement.

If specified in the prospectus supplement, the effective yield to maturity to each holder of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, entitled to payments of interest will be below that otherwise produced by the applicable Interest Rate and purchase price of that Security because, while interest may accrue on each Asset during a period (each, an “Accrual Period”), the distribution of that interest will be made on a day that may be several days, weeks or months following the period of accrual.

Timing of Payment of Interest

Each payment of interest on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, entitled to distributions of interest (or addition to the Security Balance of a class of Accrual Securities) will be made by or on behalf of the trustee each month on the date specified in the related prospectus supplement (each date, a “Distribution Date”), and will include interest accrued during the Accrual Period for that Distribution Date. As indicated above under “—Interest Rate,” if the Accrual Period ends on a date other than the day before a Distribution Date for the related series, the yield realized by the holders of those Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be lower than the yield that would result if the Accrual Period ended on the day before the Distribution Date.

Payments of Principal; Prepayments

The yield to maturity on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be affected by the rate of principal payments on the Assets (or, in the case of Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities, the underlying assets related to the Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities), including principal prepayments resulting from both voluntary prepayments by the borrowers and involuntary liquidations. The rate at which principal prepayments occur will be affected by a variety of factors,

including the terms of the Assets (or, in the case of Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities, the underlying assets related to the Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities), the level of prevailing interest rates, the availability of mortgage credit and economic, demographic, geographic, tax, legal and other factors.

In general, however, if prevailing interest rates fall significantly below the interest rates on the Assets in a particular trust fund (or, in the case of Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities, the underlying assets related to the Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities), those assets are likely to be the subject of higher principal prepayments than if prevailing rates remain at or above the rates borne by those assets. However, you should note that some Assets (or, in the case of Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities, the underlying assets related to the Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities) may consist of loans with different interest rates. The rate of principal payment on Mortgage Securities will also be affected by the allocation of principal payments on the underlying assets among the Mortgage Securities or Agency Securities and other Mortgage Securities or Agency Securities of the same series. The rate of principal payments on the Assets in the related trust fund (or, in the case of Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities, the underlying assets related to the Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities) is likely to be affected by the existence of any Lock-out Periods and Prepayment Premium provisions of the mortgage loans underlying or comprising those Assets, and by the extent to which the servicer of any of these mortgage loans is able to enforce these provisions. Mortgage loans with a Lock-out Period or a Prepayment Premium provision, to the extent enforceable, generally would be expected to experience a lower rate of principal prepayments than otherwise identical mortgage loans without those provisions, with shorter Lock-out Periods or with lower Prepayment Premiums.

Because of the depreciating nature of manufactured housing, which limits the possibilities for refinancing, and because the terms and principal amounts of manufactured housing contracts are generally shorter and smaller than the terms and principal amounts of mortgage loans secured by site-built homes, changes in interest rates have a correspondingly small effect on the amount of the monthly payments on mortgage loans secured by site-built homes. Consequently, changes in interest rates may play a smaller role in prepayment behavior of manufactured housing contracts than they do in the prepayment behavior of loans secured by mortgage on site-built homes. Conversely, local economic conditions and some of the other factors mentioned above may play a larger role in the prepayment behavior of manufactured housing contracts than they do in the prepayment behavior of loans secured by mortgages on site-built homes.

If the purchaser of a Security offered at a discount calculates its anticipated yield to maturity based on an assumed rate of distributions of principal that is faster than that actually experienced on the Assets (or, in the case of Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities, the underlying assets related to the Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities), the actual yield to maturity will be lower than that so calculated. Conversely, if the purchaser of a Security offered at a premium calculates its anticipated yield to maturity based on an assumed rate of distributions of principal that is slower than that actually experienced on the Assets (or, in the case of Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities, the underlying assets related to the Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities), the actual yield to maturity will be lower than that so calculated. In either case, if so provided in the prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, the effect on yield on one or more classes of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of that series of prepayments of the Assets in the related trust fund may be mitigated or exacerbated by any provisions for sequential or selective distribution of principal to those classes.

When a full prepayment is made on a mortgage loan or a contract, the borrower is charged interest on the principal amount of the mortgage loan or a contract so prepaid for the number of days in the month actually elapsed up to the date of the prepayment or some other period specified in the prospectus supplement. Generally, the effect of prepayments in full will be to reduce the amount of interest paid in the following month to holders of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, entitled to payments of interest because interest on the principal amount of any mortgage loan or a contract so prepaid will be paid only to the date of prepayment rather than for a full month. A partial prepayment of principal is applied so as to reduce the outstanding principal balance of the related mortgage loan or a contract as of its due date in the month in which the partial prepayment is received or some other date as is specified in the prospectus supplement.

The timing of changes in the rate of principal payments on the Assets (or, in the case of Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities, the underlying assets related to the Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities) may significantly affect an investor's actual yield to maturity, even if the average rate of distributions of principal is consistent with an investor's expectation. In general, the earlier a principal payment is received on the mortgage loans and distributed on a Security, the greater the effect on that investor's yield to maturity. The effect on an investor's yield of principal payments occurring at a rate higher (or lower) than the rate anticipated by the investor during a particular period may not be offset by a similar decrease (or increase) in the rate of principal payments at a later time.

The securityholder will bear the risk of not being able to reinvest principal received from a Security at a yield at least equal to the yield on that Security.

Prepayments—Maturity and Weighted Average Life

The rates at which principal payments are received on the Assets included in or comprising a trust fund and the rate at which payments are made from any credit support or Cash Flow Agreement for the related series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may affect the ultimate maturity and the weighted average life of each class of that series. Prepayments on the mortgage loans or contracts comprising or underlying the Assets in a particular trust fund will generally accelerate the rate at which principal is paid on some or all of the classes of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of the related series.

If so provided in the prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, one or more classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may have a final scheduled Distribution Date, which is the date on or before which the Security Balance of the class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, is scheduled to be reduced to zero, calculated on the basis of the assumptions applicable to that series. Weighted average life refers to the average amount of time that will elapse from the date of issue of a security until each dollar of principal of that security will be repaid to the investor. The weighted average life of a class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of a series will be influenced by the rate at which principal on the Assets is paid to that class, which may be in the form of scheduled amortization or prepayments (for this purpose, the term "prepayment" includes prepayments, in whole or in part, and liquidations due to default).

In addition, the weighted average life of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be affected by the varying maturities of the Assets in a trust fund. If any Assets in a particular trust fund have actual terms to maturity less than those assumed in calculating final scheduled Distribution Dates for the classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of the related series, one or more classes

of these Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be fully paid before their respective final scheduled Distribution Dates, even in the absence of prepayments. Accordingly, the prepayment experience of the Assets will, to some extent, be a function of the mix of mortgage rates or contract rates and maturities of the mortgage loans or contracts comprising or underlying those Assets. See "Description of the Trust Funds."

Prepayments on loans are also commonly measured relative to a prepayment standard or model, such as the Constant Prepayment Rate ("CPR") prepayment model or the Standard Prepayment Assumption ("SPA") prepayment model. CPR represents a constant assumed rate of prepayment each month relative to the then outstanding principal balance of a pool of loans for the life of those loans. SPA represents an assumed rate of prepayment each month relative to the then outstanding principal balance of a pool of loans. A prepayment assumption of 100% of SPA assumes prepayment rates of 0.2% per annum of the then outstanding principal balance of those loans in the first month of the life of the loans and an additional 0.2% per annum in each month thereafter until the thirtieth month. Starting in the thirtieth month and in each month thereafter during the life of the loans, 100% of SPA assumes a constant prepayment rate of 6% per annum each month.

Neither CPR nor SPA nor any other prepayment model or assumption purports to be a historical description of prepayment experience or a prediction of the anticipated rate of prepayment of any pool of loans, including the mortgage loans or contracts underlying or comprising the Assets.

The prospectus supplement for each series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may contain tables, if applicable, setting forth the projected weighted average life of each class of Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, of that series and the percentage of the initial Security Balance of each class that would be outstanding on specified Distribution Dates based on the assumptions stated in the prospectus supplement, including assumptions that prepayments on the mortgage loans comprising or underlying the related Assets are made at rates corresponding to various percentages of CPR, SPA or some other standard specified in the prospectus supplement. These tables and assumptions are intended to illustrate the sensitivity of the weighted average life of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, to various prepayment rates and will not be intended to predict or to provide information that will enable investors to predict the actual weighted average life of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable. It is unlikely that prepayment of any mortgage loans or contracts comprising or underlying the Assets for any series will conform to any particular level of CPR, SPA or any other rate specified in the prospectus supplement.

Other Factors Affecting Weighted Average Life

Type of Asset

If specified in the prospectus supplement, a number of mortgage loans may have balloon payments due at maturity (which, based on the amortization schedule of those mortgage loans, may be a substantial amount), and because the ability of a borrower to make a balloon payment typically will depend on its ability either to refinance the loan or to sell the related Mortgaged Property, there is a risk that a number of Balloon Payment Assets may default at maturity. The ability to obtain refinancing will depend on a number of factors prevailing at the time refinancing or sale is required, including real estate values, the borrower's financial situation, prevailing mortgage loan interest rates, the borrower's equity in the related Mortgaged Property, tax laws and prevailing general economic conditions. Neither the depositor, the servicer, the master servicer, nor any of their affiliates will be obligated to refinance or repurchase any mortgage loan or to sell the Mortgaged

Property except to the extent provided in the prospectus supplement. In the case of defaults, recovery of proceeds may be delayed by, among other things, bankruptcy of the borrower or adverse conditions in the market where the property is located. To minimize losses on defaulted mortgage loans, the servicer may modify mortgage loans that are in default or as to which a payment default is reasonably foreseeable. Any defaulted balloon payment or modification that extends the maturity of a mortgage loan will tend to extend the weighted average life of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, and may thus lengthen the period of time elapsed from the date of issuance of a Security until it is retired.

For some mortgage loans, including ARM Loans, the mortgage rate at origination may be below the rate that would result if the index and margin relating to the mortgage loan were applied at origination. For some contracts, the contract rate may be stepped up during its terms or may otherwise vary or be adjusted. Under the applicable underwriting standards, the borrower under each mortgage loan or contract generally will be qualified on the basis of the mortgage rate or contract rate or contract rate in effect at origination. The repayment of any of these mortgage loans or contracts may therefore be dependent on the ability of the borrower to make larger level monthly payments following the adjustment of the mortgage rate or contract rate. In addition, some mortgage loans may be subject to temporary buydown plans ("Buydown Mortgage Loans") pursuant to which the monthly payments made by the borrower during the early years of the mortgage loan will be less than the scheduled monthly payments on the mortgage loan (the "Buydown Period"). The periodic increase in the amount paid by the borrower of a Buydown Mortgage Loan during or at the end of the applicable Buydown Period may create a greater financial burden for the borrower, who might not have otherwise qualified for a mortgage, and may accordingly increase the risk of default for the related mortgage loan.

The mortgage rates on some ARM Loans subject to negative amortization generally adjust monthly and their amortization schedules adjust less frequently. During a period of rising interest rates as well as immediately after origination (initial mortgage rates are generally lower than the sum of the applicable index at origination and the related margin over that index at which interest accrues), the amount of interest accruing on the principal balance of those mortgage loans may exceed the amount of the minimum scheduled monthly payment on the mortgage loans. As a result, a portion of the accrued interest on negatively amortizing mortgage loans may be added to the principal balance of those mortgage loans and will bear interest at the applicable mortgage rate. The addition of any deferred interest to the principal balance of any related class or classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will lengthen the weighted average life of those Notes or Certificates, as applicable, and may adversely affect yield to holders of those Notes or Certificates, as applicable, depending on the price at which those Notes or Certificates, as applicable, were purchased. In addition, for some ARM Loans subject to negative amortization, during a period of declining interest rates, it might be expected that each minimum scheduled monthly payment on this type of mortgage loan would exceed the amount of scheduled principal and accrued interest on the principal balance of that mortgage loan, and since that excess will be applied to reduce the principal balance of the related class or classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, the weighted average life of those Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be reduced and may adversely affect yield to holders of those Notes or Certificates, as applicable, depending on the price at which those Notes or Certificates, as applicable, were purchased.

As may be described in the prospectus supplement, the related Agreement may provide that all or a portion of the principal collected on or with respect to the related mortgage loans may be applied by the related trustee to the acquisition of additional Revolving Credit Line Loans during a

specified period (rather than used to fund payments of principal to securityholders during that period) with the result that the related Notes or Certificates, as applicable, possess an interest-only period, also commonly referred to as a revolving period, which will be followed by an amortization period. Any of these interest-only or revolving periods may, upon the occurrence of particular events to be described in the prospectus supplement, terminate before the end of the specified period and result in the earlier than expected amortization of the related Notes or Certificates, as applicable.

In addition, and as may be described in the prospectus supplement, the related Agreement may provide that all or some of this collected principal may be retained by the trustee (and held in specific temporary investments, including mortgage loans) for a specified period before being used to fund payments of principal to securityholders.

The result of the retention and temporary investment by the trustee of this principal would be to slow the amortization rate of the related Notes or Certificates, as applicable, relative to the amortization rate of the related mortgage loans, or to attempt to match the amortization rate of the related Notes or Certificates, as applicable, to an amortization schedule established at the time the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, are issued. Any similar feature applicable to any Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may end on the occurrence of events to be described in the prospectus supplement, resulting in the current funding of principal payments to the related securityholders and an acceleration of the amortization of these Notes or Certificates, as applicable.

Termination

If specified in the prospectus supplement, a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be subject to optional early termination through the repurchase of the Assets in the related trust fund by the party specified in the prospectus supplement, on any date on which the total Security Balance of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of that series declines to a percentage specified in the prospectus supplement (generally not to exceed 10%) of the Initial Security Balance, under the circumstances and in the manner set forth therein. In addition, if so provided in the prospectus supplement, some classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be purchased or redeemed in the manner set forth therein. See "Description of the Securities—Termination."

Defaults

The rate of defaults on the Assets will also affect the rate, timing and amount of principal payments on the Assets and thus the yield on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable. In general, defaults on mortgage loans or contracts are expected to occur with greater frequency in their early years. The rate of default on mortgage loans that are refinance or limited documentation mortgage loans, and on mortgage loans with high Loan-to-Value Ratios, may be higher than for other types of mortgage loans. Furthermore, the rate and timing of prepayments, defaults and liquidations on the mortgage loans or contracts will be affected by the general economic condition of the region of the country in which the related Mortgaged Properties or manufactured homes are located. The risk of delinquencies and loss is greater and prepayments are less likely in regions where a weak or deteriorating economy exists, as may be evidenced by, among other factors, increasing unemployment or falling property values.

Foreclosures

The number of foreclosures or repossessions and the principal amount of the mortgage loans or contracts comprising or underlying the Assets that are foreclosed or repossessed in relation to the number and principal amount of mortgage loans or contracts that are repaid in accordance with their terms will affect the weighted average life of the mortgage loans or contracts comprising or underlying the Assets and that of the related series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable.

Refinancing

At the request of a borrower, the servicer may allow the refinancing of a mortgage loan or contract in any trust fund by accepting prepayments on the mortgage loan and permitting a new loan secured by a mortgage on the same property. In the event of that refinancing, the new loan would not be included in the related trust fund and, therefore, that refinancing would have the same effect as a prepayment in full of the related mortgage loan or contract. A servicer may, from time to time, implement programs designed to encourage refinancing. These programs may include modifications of existing loans, general or targeted solicitations, the offering of pre-approved applications, reduced origination fees or closing costs, or other financial incentives. In addition, servicers may encourage the refinancing of mortgage loans or contracts, including defaulted mortgage loans or contracts, that would permit creditworthy borrowers to assume the outstanding indebtedness of those mortgage loans or contracts.

Due-on-Sale Clauses

Acceleration of mortgage payments as a result of transfers of underlying Mortgaged Property is another factor affecting prepayment rates that may not be reflected in the prepayment standards or models used in the relevant prospectus supplement. A number of the mortgage loans comprising or underlying the Assets, other than FHA loans and VA loans, may include “due-on-sale clauses” that allow the holder of the mortgage loans to demand payment in full of the remaining principal balance of the mortgage loans upon sale, transfer or conveyance of the related Mortgaged Property.

For any mortgage loans, except as set forth in the prospectus supplement, the servicer will generally enforce any due-on-sale clause to the extent it has knowledge of the conveyance or proposed conveyance of the underlying Mortgaged Property and it is entitled to do so under applicable law; provided, however, that the servicer will not take any action in relation to the enforcement of any due-on-sale provision that would adversely affect or jeopardize coverage under any applicable insurance policy. See “Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans—Due-on-Sale Clauses” and “Description of the Agreements—Material Terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreements” and “Underlying Servicing Agreements—Due-on-Sale Provisions.”

The contracts, in general, prohibit the sale or transfer of the related manufactured homes without the consent of the servicer and permit the acceleration of the maturity of the contracts by the servicer upon any sale or transfer that is not consented to. It is expected that the servicer will permit most transfers of manufactured homes and not accelerate the maturity of the related contracts. In some cases, the transfer may be made by a delinquent borrower to avoid a repossession of the manufactured home. In the case of a transfer of a manufactured home after which the servicer desires to accelerate the maturity of related contract, the servicer’s ability to do so will depend on the enforceability under state law of the due-on-sale clause.

The Depositor

Nomura Asset Acceptance Corp. (formerly known as Nomura Asset Securities Corporation), the depositor, was incorporated in the State of Delaware on June 23, 1992 and is an affiliate of Nomura Securities International, Inc, the underwriter for this transaction and Nomura Credit & Capital, Inc., the seller for this transaction. The depositor was organized for the purpose of acquiring and pooling mortgage loans, offering securities of the type described herein (including the issuance of net-interest margin notes derived from such securities) and other related activities. The depositor does not have, nor is it expected in the future to have, any significant assets. The depositor maintains its principal office at Two World Financial Center, Building B, 21st Floor, New York, New York 10281. Its telephone number is (212) 667-2197.

The depositor does not have, nor is it expected in the future to have, any significant assets.

Description of the Securities

General

The Asset-backed certificates (the “Certificates”) of each series (including any class of Certificates not offered by this prospectus) will represent the entire beneficial ownership interest in the trust fund created pursuant to the related Agreement. The Asset-backed notes (the “Notes,” and together with the Certificates, the “Securities”), will represent indebtedness of the related trust fund and will be issued and secured pursuant to an indenture. Each series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will consist of one or more classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, that may:

- provide for the accrual of interest on the series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, based on fixed, variable or adjustable rates;
- be senior (“Senior Notes” or “Senior Certificates,” and collectively, “Senior Securities”) or subordinate (“Subordinate Notes” or “Subordinate Certificates,” and collectively, “Subordinate Securities”) to one or more other classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, in respect of distributions on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable;
- be entitled either to (A) principal distributions, with disproportionately low, nominal or no interest distributions or (B) interest distributions, with disproportionately low, nominal or no principal distributions (collectively, “Strip Securities”);
- provide for distributions of accrued interest on the series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, which begin only following the occurrence of specific events, that as the retirement of one or more other classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of that series (collectively, “Accrual Securities”);
- provide for payments of principal as described in the prospectus supplement, from all or only a portion of the Assets in that trust fund, to the extent of available funds, in each case as described in the prospectus supplement; and/or

- provide for distributions based on a combination of two or more components of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, with one or more of the characteristics described in this paragraph including a Strip Security component.

If specified in the prospectus supplement, distributions on one or more classes of a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be limited to collections from a designated portion of the Assets in the related trust fund (each portion of the Assets, an “Asset Group”). Any of these classes may include classes of Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable.

Each class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, offered by this prospectus and the related prospectus supplement (the “Offered Notes” and the “Offered Certificates,” respectively, and together, the “Offered Securities”) will be issued in minimum denominations corresponding to the Security Balances or, in the case of some classes of Strip Securities, notional amounts or percentage interests specified in the prospectus supplement. The transfer of any Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, may be registered and those Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be exchanged without the payment of any service charge payable in connection with that registration of transfer or exchange, but the depositor or the trustee or any agent of the depositor or the trustee may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge. One or more classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of a series may be issued in fully registered, certificated form (“Definitive Notes” or “Definitive Certificates,” and collectively, “Definitive Securities”) or in book-entry form (“Book-Entry Notes” or “Book-Entry Certificates,” and collectively, “Book-Entry Securities”), as provided in the prospectus supplement. See “Description of the Securities—Book-Entry Registration and Definitive Securities.” Definitive Notes or Definitive Certificates, as applicable, will be exchangeable for other Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of the same class and series of a similar total Security Balance, notional amount or percentage interest but of different authorized denominations.

Distributions

Distributions on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of each series will be made by or on behalf of the trustee on each Distribution Date as specified in the prospectus supplement from the Available Distribution Amount for that series and that Distribution Date. Distributions (other than the final distribution) will be made to the persons in whose names the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, are registered at the close of business on, unless a different date is specified in the prospectus supplement, the last business day of the month preceding the month in which the Distribution Date occurs (the “Record Date”), and the amount of each distribution will be determined as of the close of business on the date specified in the prospectus supplement (the “Determination Date”). All distributions for each class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, on each Distribution Date will be allocated pro rata among the outstanding securityholders in that class or by random selection or as described in the prospectus supplement. Payments will be made either by wire transfer in immediately available funds to the account of a securityholder at a bank or other entity having appropriate facilities for these payments, if that securityholder has so notified the trustee or other person required to make those payments no later than the date specified in the prospectus supplement (and, if so provided in the prospectus supplement, holds Notes or Certificates, as applicable, in the requisite amount specified in the prospectus supplement), or by check mailed to the address of the person entitled to the payment as it appears on the Security Register; provided, however, that the final distribution in retirement of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be made only upon presentation and surrender of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, at the location specified in the notice to securityholders of that final distribution.

Available Distribution Amount

All distributions on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of each series on each Distribution Date will be made from the Available Distribution Amount described below, subject to the terms described in the prospectus supplement. Generally, the “Available Distribution Amount” for each Distribution Date equals the sum of the following amounts:

- (1) the total amount of all cash on deposit in the related Collection Account as of the corresponding Determination Date, exclusive, unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement, of:
 - (a) all scheduled payments of principal and interest collected but due on a date after the related Due Period (unless a different period is specified in the prospectus supplement, a “Due Period” for any Distribution Date will begin on the second day of the month in which the immediately preceding Distribution Date occurs, or the Cut-off Date in the case of the first Due Period, and will end on the first day of the month of the related Distribution Date),
 - (b) all prepayments, together with related payments of the interest thereon and related Prepayment Premiums, all proceeds of any FHA insurance, VA Guaranty Policy or insurance policies to be maintained for each Asset (to the extent that proceeds are not applied to the restoration of the Asset or released in accordance with the normal servicing procedures of a servicer, subject to the terms and conditions applicable to the related Asset) (collectively, “Insurance Proceeds”), all other amounts received and retained in connection with the liquidation of Assets in default in the trust fund (“Liquidation Proceeds”), and other unscheduled recoveries received after the related Due Period, or other period specified in the prospectus supplement,
 - (c) all amounts in the Collection Account that are due or reimbursable to the depositor, the trustee, an Asset Seller, a servicer, the master servicer or any other entity as specified in the prospectus supplement or that are payable in respect of particular expenses of the related trust fund, and
 - (d) all amounts received for a repurchase of an Asset from the trust fund for defective documentation or a breach of representation or warranty received after the related Due Period, or other period specified in the prospectus supplement;
- (2) if the prospectus supplement so provides, interest or investment income on amounts on deposit in the Collection Account, including any net amounts paid under any Cash Flow Agreements;
- (3) all advances made by a servicer or the master servicer or any other entity as specified in the prospectus supplement for that Distribution Date;
- (4) if and to the extent the prospectus supplement so provides, amounts paid by a servicer or any other entity as specified in the prospectus supplement with respect to interest shortfalls resulting from prepayments during the related Prepayment Period; and

(5) to the extent not on deposit in the related Collection Account as of the corresponding Determination Date, any amounts collected under, from or in respect of any credit support for that Distribution Date.

As described below, unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement, the entire Available Distribution Amount will be distributed among the related Notes or Certificates, as applicable, (including any Notes or Certificates, as applicable, not offered by this prospectus) on each Distribution Date, and accordingly will be released from the trust fund and will not be available for any future distributions.

The prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will describe any variation in the calculation or distribution of the Available Distribution Amount for that series.

Distributions of Interest on the Securities

Each class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, (other than classes of Strip Securities which have no Interest Rate) may have a different Interest Rate, which will be a fixed, variable or adjustable rate at which interest will accrue on that class or a component of that class (the “Interest Rate” in the case of Certificates). The prospectus supplement will specify the Interest Rate for each class or component or, in the case of a variable or adjustable Interest Rate, the method for determining the Interest Rate. Interest on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months unless the prospectus supplement specifies a different basis.

Distributions of interest on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of any class will be made on each Distribution Date (other than any class of Accrual Securities, which will be entitled to distributions of accrued interest starting only on the Distribution Date, or under the circumstances, specified in the prospectus supplement, and any class of Strip Securities that are not entitled to any distributions of interest) based on the Accrued Security Interest for that class and that Distribution Date, subject to the sufficiency of the portion of the Available Distribution Amount allocable to that class on that Distribution Date. Before any interest is distributed on any class of Accrual Securities, the amount of Accrued Security Interest otherwise distributable on that class will instead be added to the Security Balance of that class on each Distribution Date.

For each class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, and each Distribution Date (other than some classes of Strip Securities), “Accrued Security Interest” will be equal to interest accrued during the related Accrual Period on the outstanding Security Balance of the class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, immediately before the Distribution Date, at the applicable Interest Rate, reduced as described below. Accrued Security Interest on some classes of Strip Securities will be equal to interest accrued during the related Accrual Period on the outstanding notional amount of the Strip Security immediately before each Distribution Date, at the applicable Interest Rate, reduced as described below, or interest accrual in the manner described in the prospectus supplement. The method of determining the notional amount for a particular class of Strip Securities will be described in the prospectus supplement. Reference to notional amount is solely for convenience in some of the calculations and does not represent the right to receive any distributions of principal. Unless otherwise provided in the prospectus supplement, the Accrued Security Interest on a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be reduced in the event of prepayment interest shortfalls, which are shortfalls in collections of interest for a full accrual period resulting from prepayments before the due date in that accrual period on the mortgage loans or contracts comprising or underlying the Assets in

the trust fund for that series. The particular manner in which these shortfalls are to be allocated among some or all of the classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of that series will be specified in the prospectus supplement. The prospectus supplement will also describe the extent to which the amount of Accrued Security Interest that is otherwise distributable on (or, in the case of Accrual Securities, that may otherwise be added to the Security Balance of) a class of Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, may be reduced as a result of any other contingencies, including delinquencies, losses and deferred interest on the mortgage loans or contracts comprising or underlying the Assets in the related trust fund. Unless otherwise provided in the prospectus supplement, any reduction in the amount of Accrued Security Interest otherwise distributable on a class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, by reason of the allocation to that class of a portion of any deferred interest on the mortgage loans or contracts comprising or underlying the Assets in the related trust fund will result in a corresponding increase in the Security Balance of that class. See "Yield Considerations."

Distributions of Principal of the Securities

The Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of each series, other than some classes of Strip Securities, will have a "Security Balance" which, at any time, will equal the then maximum amount that the holder will be entitled to receive on principal out of the future cash flow on the Assets and other assets included in the related trust fund. The outstanding Security Balance of a Security will be reduced:

- to the extent of distributions of principal on that Security from time to time and
- if and to the extent provided in the prospectus supplement, by the amount of losses incurred on the related Assets.

The outstanding Security Balance of a Security:

- may be increased in respect of deferred interest on the related mortgage loans, to the extent provided in the prospectus supplement and
- in the case of Accrual Securities, will be increased by any related Accrued Security Interest up until the Distribution Date on which distributions of interest are required to begin.

If specified in the prospectus supplement, the initial total Security Balance of all classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of a series will be greater than the outstanding total principal balance of the related Assets as of the applicable Cut-off Date. The initial total Security Balance of a series and each class of the series will be specified in the prospectus supplement. Distributions of principal will be made on each Distribution Date to the class or classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, in the amounts and in accordance with the priorities specified in the prospectus supplement. Some classes of Strip Securities with no Security Balance are not entitled to any distributions of principal.

If specified in the related prospectus supplement, the trust fund may issue notes or certificates, as applicable, from time to time and use proceeds of this issuance to make principal payments with respect to a series.

Revolving Period

The applicable prospectus supplement may provide that all or a portion of the principal collections may be applied by the trustee to the acquisition of subsequent Revolving Credit Line Loans during a specified period rather than used to distribute payments of principal to securityholders during that period. These notes or certificates, as applicable, would then possess an interest only period, also commonly referred to as a “Revolving Period”, which will be followed by an “Amortization Period”, during which principal will be paid. Any interest only revolving period may terminate prior to the end of the specified period and result in the earlier than expected principal repayment of the notes or certificates, as applicable.

Components

To the extent specified in the prospectus supplement, distribution on a class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be based on a combination of two or more different components as described under “—General” above. To that extent, the descriptions set forth under “Distributions of Interest on the Securities” and “—Distributions of Principal of the Securities” above also relate to components of the component class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable. References in those sections to Security Balance may refer to the principal balance, if any, of these components and reference to the Interest Rate may refer to the Interest Rate, if any, on these components.

Distributions on the Securities of Prepayment Premiums

If so provided in the prospectus supplement, Prepayment Premiums that are collected on the mortgage loans in the related trust fund will be distributed on each Distribution Date to the class or classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, entitled to the distribution as described in the prospectus supplement.

Allocation of Losses and Shortfalls

If so provided in the prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, consisting of one or more classes of Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable, on any Distribution Date in respect of which losses or shortfalls in collections on the Assets have been incurred, the amount of those losses or shortfalls will be borne first by a class of Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable, in the priority and manner and subject to the limitations specified in the prospectus supplement. See “Description of Credit Support” for a description of the types of protection that may be included in a trust fund against losses and shortfalls on Assets comprising that trust fund. The prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will describe the entitlement, if any, of a class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, whose Security Balance has been reduced to zero as a result of distributions or the allocation of losses on the related Assets to recover any losses previously allocated to that class from amounts received on the Assets. However, if the Security Balance of a class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, has been reduced to zero as the result of principal distributions, the allocation of losses on the Assets, an optional termination or an optional purchase or redemption, that class will no longer be entitled to receive principal distributions from amounts received on the assets of the related trust fund, including distributions in respect of principal losses previously allocated to that class.

Advances in Respect of Delinquencies

If so provided in the prospectus supplement, the servicer or another entity described in the prospectus supplement will be required as part of its servicing responsibilities to advance on or before each Distribution Date its own funds or funds held in the related Collection Account that are not included in the Available Distribution Amount for that Distribution Date, in an amount equal to the total of payments of (1) principal (other than any balloon payments) and (2) interest (net of related servicing fees and Retained Interest) that were due on the Assets in that trust fund during the related Due Period and were delinquent on the related Determination Date, subject to a good faith determination that the advances will be reimbursable from Related Proceeds (as defined below). In the case of a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, that includes one or more classes of Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable, and if so provided in the prospectus supplement, the servicer's (or another entity's) advance obligation may be limited only to the portion of those delinquencies necessary to make the required distributions on one or more classes of Senior Notes or Senior Certificates, as applicable, and/or may be subject to a good faith determination that advances will be reimbursable not only from Related Proceeds but also from collections on other Assets otherwise distributable on one or more classes of those Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable. See "Description of Credit Support."

Advances are intended to maintain a regular flow of scheduled interest and principal payments to holders of the class or classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, entitled to the payments, rather than to guarantee or insure against losses. Advances of the servicer's (or another entity's) funds will be reimbursable only out of related recoveries on the Assets (including amounts received under any form of credit support) respecting which those advances were made (as to any Assets, "Related Proceeds") and from any other amounts specified in the prospectus supplement, including out of any amounts otherwise distributable on one or more classes of Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable, of that series; provided, however, that any advance will be reimbursable from any amounts in the related Collection Account before any distributions being made on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, to the extent that the servicer (or some other entity) determines in good faith that that advance (a "Nonrecoverable Advance") is not ultimately recoverable from Related Proceeds or, if applicable, from collections on other Assets otherwise distributable on the Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable. If advances have been made by the servicer from excess funds in the related Collection Account, the servicer is required to replace these funds in that Collection Account on any future Distribution Date to the extent that funds in that Collection Account on that Distribution Date are less than payments required to be made to securityholders on that date. If specified in the prospectus supplement, the obligations of the servicer (or another entity) to make advances may be secured by a cash advance reserve fund, a surety bond, a letter of credit or another form of limited guaranty. If applicable, information regarding the characteristics of and the identity of any borrower on any surety bond will be set forth in the prospectus supplement.

If and to the extent so provided in the prospectus supplement, the servicer (or another entity) will be entitled to receive interest at the rate specified in the prospectus supplement on its outstanding advances and will be entitled to pay itself this interest periodically from general collections on the Assets before any payment to securityholders or as otherwise provided in the related Agreement and described in the prospectus supplement.

If specified in the prospectus supplement, the master servicer or the trustee will be required to make advances, subject to specific conditions described in the prospectus supplement, in the event of a servicer default.

Reports to Securityholders

With each distribution to holders of any class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of a series, the servicer, the master servicer or the trustee, as provided in the prospectus supplement, will forward or cause to be forwarded to each holder, to the depositor and to any other parties as may be specified in the related Agreement, a statement containing the information specified in the prospectus supplement, or if no information is specified in the prospectus supplement, generally setting forth, in each case to the extent applicable and available:

- (1) the amount of that distribution to holders of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of that class applied to reduce the Security Balance of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable;
- (2) the amount of that distribution to holders of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of that class allocable to Accrued Security Interest;
- (3) the amount of that distribution allocable to Prepayment Premiums;
- (4) the amount of related servicing compensation and any other customary information as is required to enable securityholders to prepare their tax returns;
- (5) the total amount of advances included in that distribution, and the total amount of unreimbursed advances at the close of business on that Distribution Date;
- (6) the total principal balance of the Assets at the close of business on that Distribution Date;
- (7) the number and total principal balance of mortgage loans in respect of which
 - (a) one scheduled payment is delinquent,
 - (b) two scheduled payments are delinquent,
 - (c) three or more scheduled payments are delinquent, and
 - (d) foreclosure proceedings have begun;
- (8) for any mortgage loan or contract liquidated during the related Due Period, (a) the portion of the related liquidation proceeds payable or reimbursable to a servicer (or any other entity) in respect of that mortgage loan and (b) the amount of any loss to securityholders;
- (9) with respect to collateral acquired by the trust fund through foreclosure or otherwise (an "REO Property") relating to a mortgage loan or contract and included in the trust fund as of the end of the related Due Period, the date of acquisition;

- (10) for each REO Property relating to a mortgage loan or contract and included in the trust fund as of the end of the related Due Period,
 - (a) the book value,
 - (b) the principal balance of the related mortgage loan or contract immediately following that Distribution Date (calculated as if that mortgage loan or contract were still outstanding taking into account limited modifications to the terms of the mortgage loan specified in the Agreement),
 - (c) the total amount of unreimbursed servicing expenses and unreimbursed advances in respect of the REO Property and
 - (d) if applicable, the total amount of interest accrued and payable on related servicing expenses and related advances;
- (11) for any REO Property sold during the related Due Period
 - (a) the total amount of sale proceeds,
 - (b) the portion of those sales proceeds payable or reimbursable to the master servicer in respect of that REO Property or the related mortgage loan or contract and
 - (c) the amount of any loss to securityholders in respect of the related mortgage loan;
- (12) the total Security Balance or notional amount, as the case may be, of each class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, (including any class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, not offered by this prospectus) at the close of business on that Distribution Date, separately identifying any reduction in that Security Balance due to the allocation of any loss and increase in the Security Balance of a class of Accrual Securities if any Accrued Security Interest has been added to that balance;
- (13) the total amount of principal prepayments made during the related Due Period;
- (14) the amount deposited in the reserve fund, if any, on that Distribution Date;
- (15) the amount remaining in the reserve fund, if any, as of the close of business on that Distribution Date;
- (16) the total unpaid Accrued Security Interest, if any, on each class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, at the close of business on that Distribution Date;
- (17) in the case of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, with a variable Interest Rate, the Interest Rate applicable to that Distribution Date, and, if available, the immediately

succeeding Distribution Date, as calculated in accordance with the method specified in the prospectus supplement;

(18) in the case of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, with an adjustable Interest Rate, for statements to be distributed in any month in which an adjustment date occurs, the adjustable Interest Rate applicable to that Distribution Date, if available, and the immediately succeeding Distribution Date as calculated in accordance with the method specified in the prospectus supplement;

(19) as to any series that includes credit support, the amount of coverage of each instrument of credit support included as of the close of business on that Distribution Date;

(20) during the Pre-Funding Period, the remaining Pre-Funded Amount and the portion of the Pre-Funding Amount used to acquire Subsequent Assets since the preceding Distribution Date;

(21) during the Pre-Funding Period, the amount remaining in the Capitalized Interest Account; and

(22) the total amount of payments by the borrowers of

- (a) default interest,
- (b) late charges and
- (c) assumption and modification fees collected during the related Due Period.

Within a reasonable period of time after the end of each calendar year, the servicer, the master servicer or the trustee, as provided in the prospectus supplement, will furnish to each securityholder of record at any time during the calendar year the information required by the Code and applicable regulations under the Code to enable securityholders to prepare their tax returns. See “Description of the Securities—Book-Entry Registration and Definitive Securities.”

Termination

The obligations created by the related Agreement for each series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will terminate upon the payment to securityholders of that series of all amounts held in the Collection Accounts or by a servicer, the master servicer, if any, or the trustee and required to be paid to them pursuant to that Agreement following the earlier of (1) the final payment or other liquidation of the last Asset subject to the related Agreement or the disposition of all property acquired upon foreclosure of any mortgage loan or contract subject to the Agreement and (2) the purchase of all of the assets of the trust fund by the party entitled to effect that termination, under the circumstances and in the manner set forth in the prospectus supplement. In no event, however, will the trust fund continue beyond the date specified in the prospectus supplement. Written notice of termination of the Agreement will be given to each securityholder, and the final distribution will be made only upon presentation and surrender of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, at the location to be specified in the notice of termination.

If specified in the prospectus supplement, a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be subject to optional early termination through the purchase of the Assets in the related trust fund by the party specified in the prospectus supplement, under the circumstances and in the manner set forth in the prospectus supplement. If so provided in the prospectus supplement, upon the reduction of the Security Balance of a specified class or classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, by a specified percentage, the party specified in the prospectus supplement will solicit bids for the purchase of all assets of the trust fund, or of a sufficient portion of those assets to retire that class or classes or purchase that class or classes at a price set forth in the prospectus supplement, in each case, under the circumstances and in the manner set forth in the prospectus supplement. That price will at least equal the outstanding Security Balances and any accrued and unpaid interest on the Security Balances (including any unpaid interest shortfalls for prior Distribution Dates). Any sale of the Assets of the trust fund will be without recourse to the trust fund or the securityholders. Any purchase or solicitation of bids may be made only when the total Security Balance of that class or classes declines to a percentage of the Initial Security Balance of those Notes or Certificates, as applicable, (not to exceed 10%) specified in the prospectus supplement. In addition, if so provided in the prospectus supplement, some classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be purchased or redeemed in the manner set forth in the prospectus supplement at a price at least equal to the outstanding Security Balance of each class so purchased or redeemed and any accrued and unpaid interest on the Security Balance (including any unpaid interest shortfalls for prior Distribution Dates).

Optional Purchases

Subject to the provisions of the applicable Agreement, the depositor, the servicer or any other party specified in the prospectus supplement may, at that party's option, repurchase any mortgage loan that is in default or as to which default is reasonably foreseeable if, in the depositor's, the servicer's or any other party's judgment, the related default is not likely to be cured by the borrower or default is not likely to be averted, at a price equal to the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage loan plus accrued interest on the mortgage loan and under the conditions set forth in the prospectus supplement.

Book-Entry Registration and Definitive Securities

General

If provided for in the prospectus supplement, one or more classes of the Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, of any series will be issued as Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, and each of these classes will be represented by one or more single Notes or Certificates, as applicable, registered in the name of a nominee for the depository, The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") and, if provided in the prospectus supplement, additionally through Clearstream Luxembourg, société anonyme ("Clearstream Luxembourg") or the Euroclear System ("Euroclear"). Each class of Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, will be issued in one or more certificates or notes, as the case may be, that equal the initial principal amount of the related class of Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, and will initially be registered in the name of Cede & Co.

No person acquiring an interest in a Book-Entry Security (each, a "Beneficial Owner") will be entitled to receive a Definitive Security, except as set forth below under "—Definitive Securities." Unless and until Definitive Notes or Definitive Certificates, as applicable, are issued for the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, under the limited circumstances described in

the applicable prospectus supplement or this prospectus, all references to actions by securityholders with respect to the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, will refer to actions taken by DTC, Clearstream Luxembourg or Euroclear upon instructions from their Participants (as defined below), and all references in this prospectus to distributions, notices, reports and statements to securityholders with respect to the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, will refer to distributions, notices, reports and statements to DTC, Clearstream Luxembourg or Euroclear, as applicable, for distribution to Beneficial Owners by DTC in accordance with the procedures of DTC and if applicable, Clearstream Luxembourg and Euroclear.

Beneficial Owners will hold their Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, through DTC in the United States, or, if the Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, are offered for sale globally, through Clearstream Luxembourg or Euroclear in Europe if they are participating organizations (“Participants”) of those systems. Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations and may include some other organizations. Indirect access to the DTC, Clearstream Luxembourg and Euroclear systems also is available to others, such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”).

DTC

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the Uniform Commercial Code (“UCC”) and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). DTC was created to hold securities for its Participants, some of which (and/or their representatives) own DTC, and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between its Participants through electronic book-entry changes in their accounts, thus eliminating the need for physical movement of securities. In accordance with its normal procedures, DTC is expected to record the positions held by each of its Participants in the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, whether held for its own account or as a nominee for another person. In general, beneficial ownership of Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, will be subject to the rules, regulations and procedures governing DTC and its Participants as in effect from time to time.

Clearstream Luxembourg

Clearstream Banking, société anonyme, 67 Bd Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, L-2967 Luxembourg (“Clearstream Luxembourg”), was incorporated in 1970 as “Cedel S.A.”, a company with limited liability under Luxembourg law (a société anonyme). Cedel S.A. subsequently changed its name to Cedelbank. On January 10, 2000, Cedelbank’s parent company, Cedel International, société anonyme (“CI”) merged its clearing, settlement and custody business with that of Deutsche Börse Clearing AG (“DBC”). The merger involved the transfer by CI of substantially all of its assets and liabilities (including its shares in CB) to a new Luxembourg company, New Cedel International, société anonyme (“New CI”), which is 50% owned by CI and 50% owned by DBC’s parent company Deutsche Börse AG. The shareholders of these two entities are banks, securities dealers and financial institutions. Cedel International currently has 92 shareholders, including U.S. financial institutions or their subsidiaries. No single entity may own more than 5 percent of Cedel International’s stock.

Further to the merger, the Board of Directors of New Cedel International decided to rename the companies in the group in order to give them a cohesive brand name. The new brand name that

was chosen is “Clearstream”. With effect from January 14, 2000 New CI has been renamed “Clearstream International, société anonyme”. On January 18, 2000, Cedelbank was renamed “Clearstream Banking, société anonyme”, and Cedel Global Services was renamed “Clearstream Services, société anonyme”.

On January 17, 2000 DBC was renamed “Clearstream Banking AG”. This means that there are now two entities in the corporate group headed by Clearstream International which share the name “Clearstream Banking”, the entity previously named “Cedelbank” and the entity previously named “Deutsche Brse Clearing AG”.

Clearstream, Luxembourg holds securities for its customers (“Clearstream, Luxembourg Participants”) and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Clearstream, Luxembourg customers through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of Clearstream, Luxembourg customers, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Transactions may be settled by Clearstream, Luxembourg in any of 36 currencies, including United States Dollars. Clearstream, Luxembourg provides to its customers, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream, Luxembourg also deals with domestic securities markets in over 30 countries through established depository and custodial relationships. Clearstream, Luxembourg is registered as a bank in Luxembourg, and as such is subject to regulation by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, (“CSSF”), which supervises Luxembourg banks. Clearstream, Luxembourg’s customers are world-wide financial institutions including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Clearstream, Luxembourg’s U.S. customers are limited to securities brokers and dealers, and banks. Currently, Clearstream, Luxembourg has approximately 2,000 customers located in over 80 countries, including all major European countries, Canada, and the United States. Indirect access to Clearstream, Luxembourg is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with an account holder of Clearstream, Luxembourg. Clearstream, Luxembourg has established an electronic bridge with Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. as the Operator of the Euroclear System (MGT/EOC) in Brussels to facilitate settlement of trades between Clearstream, Luxembourg and MGT/EOC.

Euroclear

Euroclear was created in 1968 to hold securities for its participants (“Euroclear Participants”) and to clear and settle transactions between Euroclear Participants through simultaneous electronic book-entry delivery against payment, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates and any risk from lack of simultaneous transfers of securities and cash. Transactions may be settled in multiple currencies, including United States dollars. Euroclear includes various other services, including securities lending and borrowing and interfaces with domestic markets in several countries generally similar to the arrangements for cross-market transfers with DTC described above. Euroclear is operated by Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (the “Euroclear Operator”), under contract with Euroclear Clearance System plc, a United Kingdom corporation (the “Euroclear Clearance System”). All operations are conducted by the Euroclear Operator, and all Euroclear securities clearance accounts and Euroclear cash accounts are accounts with the Euroclear Operator, not the Euroclear Clearance System. The Euroclear Clearance System establishes policy for Euroclear on behalf of Euroclear Participants. Euroclear Participants include banks (including central banks), securities brokers and dealers and other professional financial intermediaries. Indirect access to Euroclear is also available to other firms that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a

Euroclear Participant, either directly or indirectly. The Euroclear Operator is registered as a bank in Belgium, and as such is subject to the supervision of the National Bank of Belgium and the Belgian Banking and Finance Commission.

Securities clearance accounts and cash accounts with the Euroclear Operator are governed by the Terms and Conditions Governing Use of Euroclear and the related Operating Procedures of the Euroclear System and applicable Belgian law (collectively, the “Terms and Conditions”). The Terms and Conditions govern transfers of securities and cash within Euroclear, withdrawals of securities and cash from Euroclear, and receipts of payments with respect to securities in Euroclear. All securities in Euroclear are held on a fungible basis without attribution of specific certificates to specific securities clearance accounts. The Euroclear Operator acts under the Terms and Conditions only on behalf of Euroclear Participants, and has no record of or relationship with persons holding through Euroclear Participants.

Clearstream Luxembourg and Euroclear will hold omnibus positions on behalf of their Participants through customers’ securities accounts in Clearstream Luxembourg’s and Euroclear’s names on the books of their respective depositaries which in turn will hold positions in customers’ securities accounts in the depositaries’ names on the books of DTC. Citibank will act as depositary for Clearstream Luxembourg and JPMorgan Chase Bank will act as depositary for Euroclear (individually the “Relevant Depository” and collectively, the “European Depositories”).

Beneficial Ownership of Book-Entry Securities

Except as described below, no Beneficial Owner will be entitled to receive a physical certificate representing a Certificate, or note representing a Note. Unless and until Definitive Notes or Definitive Certificates, as applicable, are issued, it is anticipated that the only “securityholder” of the Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, will be Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. Beneficial Owners will not be “Certificateholders” as that term is used in any Agreement, nor “Noteholders” as that term is used in any indenture. Beneficial Owners are only permitted to exercise their rights indirectly through Participants, DTC, Clearstream Luxembourg or Euroclear, as applicable.

The Beneficial Owner’s ownership of a Book-Entry Security will be recorded on the records of the brokerage firm, bank, thrift institution or other financial intermediary (each, a “Financial Intermediary”) that maintains the Beneficial Owner’s account for that purpose. In turn, the Financial Intermediary’s ownership of a Book-Entry Security will be recorded on the records of DTC (or of a Participant that acts as agent for the Financial Intermediary, whose interest will in turn be recorded on the records of DTC, if the Beneficial Owner’s Financial Intermediary is not a Participant of DTC and on the records of Clearstream Luxembourg or Euroclear, as appropriate).

Beneficial Owners will receive all distributions of principal of, and interest on, the Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, from the trustee through DTC and its Participants. While the Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, are outstanding (except under the circumstances described below), under the rules, regulations and procedures creating and affecting DTC and its operations (the “Rules”), DTC is required to make book-entry transfers among Participants on whose behalf it acts with respect to the Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, and is required to receive and transmit distributions of principal of, and interest on, the Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable. Participants and Indirect Participants with whom Beneficial Owners have accounts with respect to Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as

applicable, are similarly required to make book-entry transfers and receive and transmit distributions on behalf of their respective Beneficial Owners. Accordingly, although Beneficial Owners will not possess certificates or notes, the Rules provide a mechanism by which Beneficial Owners will receive distributions and will be able to transfer their interest.

Beneficial Owners will not receive or be entitled to receive certificates or notes representing their respective interests in the Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, except under the limited circumstances described below. Unless and until Definitive Notes or Definitive Certificates, as applicable, are issued, Beneficial Owners who are not Participants may transfer ownership of Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, only through Participants and Indirect Participants by instructing the Participants and Indirect Participants to transfer Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, by book-entry transfer, through DTC for the account of the purchasers of the Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, which account is maintained with their respective Participants. Under the Rules and in accordance with DTC's normal procedures, transfer of ownership of Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, will be executed through DTC and the accounts of the respective Participants at DTC will be debited and credited. Similarly, the Participants and Indirect Participants will make debits or credits, as the case may be, on their records on behalf of the selling and purchasing Beneficial Owners.

Because of time zone differences, any credits of securities received in Clearstream Luxembourg or Euroclear as a result of a transaction with a Participant will be made during subsequent securities settlement processing and dated the business day following the DTC settlement date. These credits or any transactions in securities settled during this processing will be reported to the relevant Participants of Clearstream Luxembourg or Euroclear on that business day. Cash received in Clearstream Luxembourg or Euroclear as a result of sales of securities by or through a Participant of Clearstream Luxembourg or Euroclear to a Participant of DTC will be received with value on the DTC settlement date but will be available in the relevant Clearstream Luxembourg or Euroclear cash account only as of the business day following settlement in DTC. For information with respect to tax documentation procedures relating to the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, see "Material Federal Income Tax Consequences" in this prospectus and, if the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, are globally offered and the prospectus supplement so provides, see "Global Clearance, Settlement and Tax Documentation Procedures—Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Documentation Requirements" in Annex I to the prospectus supplement.

Transfers between Participants of DTC will occur in accordance with DTC Rules. Transfers between Participants of Clearstream Luxembourg or Euroclear will occur in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Cross-market transfers between persons holding directly or indirectly through DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Participants of Clearstream Luxembourg or Euroclear, on the other, will be effected in DTC in accordance with the DTC Rules on behalf of the relevant European international clearing system by the Relevant Depository; however, crossmarket transactions will require delivery of instructions to the relevant European international clearing system by the counterparty in that system in accordance with its rules and procedures and within its established deadlines (European time). The relevant European international clearing system will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to the Relevant Depository to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving securities in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same day funds settlement

applicable to DTC. Participants of Clearstream Luxembourg or Euroclear may not deliver instructions directly to the European Depositaries.

Distributions on the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, will be made on each Distribution Date by the Trustee to DTC. DTC will be responsible for crediting the amount of each distribution to the accounts of the applicable Participants of DTC in accordance with DTC's normal procedures. Each Participant of DTC will be responsible for disbursing the distribution to the Beneficial Owners of the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, that it represents and to each Financial Intermediary for which it acts as agent. Each Financial Intermediary will be responsible for disbursing funds to the Beneficial Owners of the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, that it represents.

Under a book-entry format, Beneficial Owners of the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, may experience some delay in their receipt of payments, because the distributions will be forwarded by the Trustee to Cede & Co. Any distributions on Notes or Certificates, as applicable, held through Clearstream Luxembourg or Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Participants of Clearstream Luxembourg or Euroclear in accordance with the relevant system's rules and procedures, to the extent received by the Relevant Depository. These distributions will be subject to tax reporting in accordance with relevant United States tax laws and regulations. See "Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMICs" in this prospectus. Because DTC can only act on behalf of Financial Intermediaries, the ability of a Beneficial Owner to pledge Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, to persons or entities that do not participate in the depository system, or otherwise take actions in respect of Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, may be limited due to the lack of physical securities for the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable. In addition, issuance of the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, in book-entry form may reduce the liquidity of the securities in the secondary market since potential investors may be unwilling to purchase Notes or Certificates, as applicable, for which they cannot obtain physical securities.

Monthly and annual reports will be provided to Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, and may be made available by Cede & Co. to Beneficial Owners upon request, in accordance with the rules, regulations and procedures creating and affecting the depository, and to the Financial Intermediaries to whose DTC accounts the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, of Beneficial Owners are credited.

Generally, DTC will advise the applicable trustee that unless and until Definitive Notes or Definitive Certificates, as applicable, are issued, DTC will take any action permitted to be taken by the holders of the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, under the Agreement or indenture, as applicable, only at the direction of one or more Financial Intermediaries to whose DTC accounts the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, are credited, to the extent that actions are taken on behalf of Financial Intermediaries whose holdings include the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable. If the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, are globally offered, Clearstream Luxembourg or the Euroclear Operator, as the case may be, will take any other action permitted to be taken by a securityholder under the Agreement or indenture, as applicable, on behalf of a Participant of Clearstream Luxembourg or Euroclear only in accordance with its relevant rules and procedures and subject to the ability of the Relevant Depository to effect those actions on its behalf through DTC. DTC may take actions, at the direction of the related Participants, with respect to some Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as

applicable, that conflict with actions taken with respect to other Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable.

Although DTC, Clearstream Luxembourg and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, among Participants of DTC, Clearstream Luxembourg and Euroclear, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform these procedures and the procedures may be discontinued at any time.

None of the depositor, any master servicer, any servicer, the trustee, any securities registrar or paying agent or any of their affiliates will have any responsibility for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests of the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to those beneficial ownership interests.

Definitive Securities

Notes or Certificates, as applicable, initially issued in book-entry form will be issued as Definitive Notes or Definitive Certificates, as applicable, to Beneficial Owners or their nominees, rather than to DTC or its nominee only

- (1) if the depositor advises the trustee in writing that DTC is no longer willing or able to properly discharge its responsibilities as depository for the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, and the depositor is unable to locate a qualified successor,
- (2) if the depositor, at its option, elects to end the book-entry system through DTC, or
- (3) in accordance with any other provisions described in the prospectus supplement.

Upon the occurrence of any of the events described in the immediately preceding paragraph, DTC is required to notify all Participants of the availability through DTC of Definitive Notes or Definitive Certificates, as applicable, for the Beneficial Owners. Upon surrender by DTC of the security or securities representing the Book-Entry Notes or Book-Entry Certificates, as applicable, together with instructions for registration, the trustee will issue (or cause to be issued) to the Beneficial Owners identified in those instructions the Definitive Notes or Definitive Certificates, as applicable, to which they are entitled, and thereafter the trustee will recognize the holders of those Definitive Notes or Definitive Certificates, as applicable, as securityholders under the Agreement.

Description of the Agreements

Agreements Applicable to a Series

REMIC Securities, Grantor Trust Securities

Notes or Certificates, as applicable, representing interests in a trust fund, or a portion of a trust fund, that the trustee will elect to have treated as a real estate mortgage investment conduit under Sections 860A through 860G of the Code (“REMIC Securities”) or Grantor Trust Securities (as defined in this prospectus) will be issued, and the related trust fund will be created, pursuant to a pooling and servicing agreement or trust agreement (in either case, generally referred to in this

prospectus as the “pooling and servicing agreement”) among the depositor, the trustee and the sole servicer or master servicer, as applicable. The Assets of that trust fund will be transferred to the trust fund and thereafter serviced in accordance with the terms of the pooling and servicing agreement. In the event there are multiple servicers of the Assets of that trust fund, or in the event the Securities consist of Notes, each servicer will perform its servicing functions pursuant to a related underlying servicing agreement.

Notes

A series of Notes issued by a trust fund that is intended to be treated as a partnership or disregarded entity for tax purposes will be issued pursuant to an indenture between the related trust fund and an indenture trustee named in the prospectus supplement. The trust fund will be established either as a statutory business trust under the law of the State of Delaware or as a common law trust under the law of the State of New York pursuant to a trust agreement between the depositor and an owner trustee specified in the prospectus supplement relating to that series of Notes. The Assets securing payment on the Notes will be serviced in accordance with a sale and servicing agreement or servicing agreement.

Material Terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreements and Underlying Servicing Agreements

General

The following summaries describe the material provisions that may appear in each pooling and servicing agreement, sale and servicing agreement or servicing agreement (each an “Agreement”). The prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will describe any provision of the Agreement relating to that series that materially differs from the description of those provisions contained in this prospectus. The summaries do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and are qualified by reference to, all of the provisions of the Agreement for each trust fund and the description of those provisions in the prospectus supplement. The provisions of each Agreement will vary depending on the nature of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, to be issued under the Agreement and the nature of the related trust fund. As used in this prospectus for any series, the term “Security” refers to all of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of that series, whether or not offered by this prospectus and by the prospectus supplement, unless the context otherwise requires. A form of a pooling and servicing agreement has been filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which this prospectus is a part. The depositor will provide a copy of the pooling and servicing agreement (without exhibits) relating to any series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, without charge upon written request of a securityholder of that series addressed to Nomura Asset Acceptance Corporation, Two World Financial Center, Building B, 21st Floor, New York, New York 10281.

The servicer or master servicer and the trustee for any series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be named in the prospectus supplement. In the event there are multiple servicers for the Assets in a trust fund, a master servicer will perform some of the administration, calculation and reporting functions for that trust fund and will supervise the related servicers pursuant to a pooling and servicing agreement. For a series involving a master servicer, references in this prospectus to the servicer will apply to the master servicer where non-servicing obligations are described. If specified in the prospectus supplement, a manager or administrator may be appointed pursuant to the pooling and servicing agreement for any trust fund to administer that trust fund.

Assignment of Assets; Repurchases

At the time of issuance of any series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, the depositor will assign (or cause to be assigned) to the designated trustee the Assets to be included in the related trust fund, together with all principal and interest to be received on or with respect to those Assets after the Cut-off Date, other than principal and interest due on or before the Cut-off Date and other than any Retained Interest. The trustee will, concurrently with that assignment, deliver the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, to the depositor in exchange for the Assets and the other assets comprising the trust fund for that series. Each Asset will be identified in a schedule appearing as an exhibit to the related Agreement. That schedule will include detailed information to the extent available and relevant

- (1) in respect of each mortgage loan included in the related trust fund, including the city and state of the related Mortgaged Property and type of that property, the mortgage rate and, if applicable, the applicable index, margin, adjustment date and any rate cap information, the original and remaining term to maturity, the original and outstanding principal balance and balloon payment, if any, the Loan-to-Value Ratio as of the date indicated and payment and prepayment provisions, if applicable, and
- (2) in respect of each Contract included in the related trust fund, including the outstanding principal amount and the Contract Rate; and
- (3) in respect of each Mortgage Security and Agency Security, the original and outstanding principal amount, if any, and the interest rate on the Mortgage Security or Agency Security.

For each mortgage loan, except as otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement, the depositor will deliver or cause to be delivered to the trustee (or to the custodian hereinafter referred to) particular loan documents, which will generally include the original mortgage note endorsed, without recourse, in blank or to the order of the trustee, the original Mortgage (or a certified copy of the original Mortgage) with evidence of recording indicated on the original Mortgage and an assignment of the Mortgage to the trustee in recordable form. However, a trust fund may include mortgage loans where the original mortgage note is not delivered to the trustee if the depositor delivers to the trustee or the custodian a copy or a duplicate original of the mortgage note, together with an affidavit certifying that the original of the mortgage note has been lost or destroyed. For those mortgage loans, the trustee (or its nominee) may not be able to enforce the mortgage note against the related borrower. The Asset Seller or other entity specified in the prospectus supplement will be required to agree to repurchase, or substitute for, each of these mortgage loans that is subsequently in default if the enforcement thereof or of the related Mortgage is materially adversely affected by the absence of the original mortgage note. The related Agreement will generally require the depositor or another party specified in the prospectus supplement to promptly cause each of these assignments of Mortgage to be recorded in the appropriate public office for real property records, except in the State of California or in other states where, in the opinion of counsel acceptable to the trustee, recording is not required to protect the trustee's interest in the related mortgage loan against the claim of any subsequent transferee or any successor to or creditor of the depositor, the servicer, the relevant Asset Seller or any other prior holder of the mortgage loan.

The trustee (or a custodian) will review the mortgage loan documents within a specified period of days after receipt of the mortgage loan documents, and the trustee (or a custodian) will hold

those documents in trust for the benefit of the securityholders. If any of these documents are found to be missing or defective in any material respect, the trustee (or that custodian) will immediately notify the servicer and the depositor, and the servicer will immediately notify the relevant Asset Seller or other entity specified in the prospectus supplement. If the Asset Seller cannot cure the omission or defect within a specified number of days after receipt of that notice, then the Asset Seller or other entity specified in the prospectus supplement will be obligated, within a specified number of days of receipt of that notice, to either (1) repurchase the related mortgage loan from the trustee at a price equal to the sum of the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage loan, plus unpaid accrued interest at the interest rate for that Asset from the date as to which interest was last paid to the due date in the Due Period in which the relevant purchase is to occur, plus servicing expenses that are payable to the servicer, or another price as specified in the prospectus supplement (the "Purchase Price") or (2) substitute a new mortgage loan. There can be no assurance that an Asset Seller or other named entity will fulfill this repurchase or substitution obligation, and neither the servicer nor the depositor will be obligated to repurchase or substitute for that mortgage loan if the Asset Seller or other named entity defaults on its obligation.

This repurchase or substitution obligation constitutes the sole remedy available to the securityholders or the trustee for omission of, or a material defect in, a constituent document. To the extent specified in the prospectus supplement, in lieu of curing any omission or defect in the Asset or repurchasing or substituting for that Asset, the Asset Seller or other named entity may agree to cover any losses suffered by the trust fund as a result of that breach or defect.

Notwithstanding the preceding three paragraphs, the documents for Home Equity Loans, home improvement contracts and unsecured home improvements loans will be delivered to the trustee (or a custodian) only to the extent specified in the prospectus supplement. Generally these documents will be retained by the servicer, which may also be the Asset Seller. In addition, assignments of the related Mortgages to the trustee will be recorded only to the extent specified in the prospectus supplement.

For each contract, the servicer, which may also be the asset seller, generally will maintain custody of the original contract and copies of documents and instruments related to each contract and the security interest in the manufactured home securing each contract. To give notice of the right, title and interest of the trustee in the contracts, the depositor will cause UCC-1 financing statements to be executed by the related asset seller identifying the depositor as secured party and by the depositor identifying the trustee as the secured party and, in each case, identifying all contracts as collateral. The contracts will be stamped or otherwise marked to reflect their assignment from the depositor to the trust fund only to the extent specified in the prospectus supplement. Therefore, if, through negligence, fraud or otherwise, a subsequent purchaser were able to take physical possession of the contracts without notice of that assignment, the interest of the trustee in the contracts could be defeated.

While the contract documents will not be reviewed by the trustee or the servicer, if the servicer finds that any document is missing or defective in any material respect, the servicer will be required to immediately notify the depositor and the relevant asset seller or other entity specified in the prospectus supplement. If the asset seller or some other entity cannot cure the omission or defect within a specified number of days after receipt of this notice, then the asset seller or that other entity will be obligated, within a specified number of days of receipt of this notice, to repurchase the related contract from the trustee at the purchase price or substitute for that contract. There can be no assurance that an asset seller or any other entity will fulfill this repurchase or substitution obligation,

and neither the servicer nor the depositor will be obligated to repurchase or substitute for that contract if the asset seller or any other entity defaults on its obligation. This repurchase or substitution obligation constitutes the sole remedy available to the securityholders or the trustee for omission of, or a material defect in, a constituent document. To the extent specified in the prospectus supplement, in lieu of curing any omission or defect in the asset or repurchasing or substituting for that asset, the asset seller may agree to cover any losses suffered by the trust fund as a result of that breach or defect.

Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities will be registered in the name of the trustee or its nominee on the books of the issuer or guarantor or its agent or, in the case of Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities issued only in book-entry form, through the depository with respect to the Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities, in accordance with the procedures established by the issuer or guarantor for registration of those certificates, and distributions on those securities to which the trust fund is entitled will be made directly to the trustee.

Representations and Warranties; Repurchases

To the extent provided in the prospectus supplement the depositor will, for each Asset, assign representations and warranties, as of a specified date (the person making those representations and warranties, the "Warranting Party") covering, by way of example, the following types of matters:

- the accuracy of the information set forth for that Asset on the schedule of Assets appearing as an exhibit to the related Agreement;
- in the case of a mortgage loan, the existence of title insurance insuring the lien priority of the mortgage loan and, in the case of a contract, that the contract creates a valid first security interest in or lien on the related manufactured home;
- the authority of the Warranting Party to sell the Asset;
- the payment status of the Asset;
- in the case of a mortgage loan, the existence of customary provisions in the related mortgage note and Mortgage to permit realization against the Mortgaged Property of the benefit of the security of the Mortgage; and
- the existence of hazard and extended perils insurance coverage on the Mortgaged Property or manufactured home.

Any Warranting Party shall be an Asset Seller or an affiliate of the Asset Seller or any other person acceptable to the depositor and will be identified in the prospectus supplement.

Representations and warranties made in respect of an Asset may have been made as of a date before the applicable Cut-off Date. A substantial period of time may have elapsed between that date and the date of initial issuance of the related series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, evidencing an interest in that Asset. In the event of a breach of any of these representations or warranties, the Warranting Party will be obligated to reimburse the trust fund for losses caused by that breach or either cure that breach or repurchase or replace the affected Asset as described below. Since the representations and warranties may not address events that may occur following the date as of which they were made, the Warranting Party will have a reimbursement, cure, repurchase or substitution

obligation in connection with a breach of that representation and warranty only if the relevant event that causes that breach occurs before that date. That party would have no obligations if the relevant event that causes that breach occurs after that date.

Each Agreement will provide that the servicer and/or trustee or another entity identified in the prospectus supplement will be required to notify promptly the relevant Warranting Party of any breach of any representation or warranty made by it in respect of an Asset that materially and adversely affects the value of that Asset or the interests in the prospectus supplement of the securityholders. If the Warranting Party cannot cure that breach within a specified period following the date on which that party was notified of that breach, then the Warranting Party will be obligated to repurchase that Asset from the trustee within a specified period from the date on which the Warranting Party was notified of that breach, at the Purchase Price therefor. If so provided in the prospectus supplement for a series, a Warranting Party, rather than repurchase an Asset as to which a breach has occurred, will have the option, within a specified period after initial issuance of that series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, to cause the removal of that Asset from the trust fund and substitute in its place one or more other Assets, as applicable, in accordance with the standards described in the prospectus supplement. If so provided in the prospectus supplement for a series, a Warranting Party, rather than repurchase or substitute an Asset as to which a breach has occurred, will have the option to reimburse the trust fund or the securityholders for any losses caused by that breach. This reimbursement, repurchase or substitution obligation will constitute the sole remedy available to securityholders or the trustee for a breach of representation by a Warranting Party.

Neither the depositor (except to the extent that it is the Warranting Party) nor the servicer will be obligated to purchase or substitute for an Asset if a Warranting Party defaults on its obligation to do so, and no assurance can be given that the Warranting Parties will carry out those obligations with respect to the Assets.

A servicer will make representations and warranties regarding its authority to enter into, and its ability to perform its obligations under, the related Agreement. A breach of any representation of the servicer that materially and adversely affects the interests of the securityholders and which continues unremedied for the number of days specified in the Agreement after the discovery of the breach by the servicer or the receipt of written notice of that breach by the servicer from the trustee, the depositor or the holders of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, evidencing not less than 25% of the voting rights or other percentage specified in the related Agreement, will constitute an Event of Default under that Agreement. See "Events of Default" and "Rights Upon Event of Default."

Collection Account and Related Accounts

General. The servicer and/or the trustee will, as to each trust fund, establish and maintain or cause to be established and maintained one or more separate accounts for the collection of payments on the related Assets (collectively, the "Collection Account"), which must be an account or accounts that either:

- are insured by the Bank Insurance Fund or the Savings Association Insurance Fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") (to the limits established by the FDIC) and the uninsured deposits in which are otherwise secured so that the securityholders have a claim with respect to the funds in the Collection Account or a perfected first priority security interest against any collateral securing those funds that

- is superior to the claims of any other depositors or general creditors of the institution with which the Collection Account is maintained, or
- are maintained with a bank or trust company, and in a manner satisfactory to the rating agency or agencies rating any class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of that series.

Investment of amounts in the Collection Account is limited to United States government securities and other investment grade obligations specified in the Agreement (“Permitted Investments”). A Collection Account may be maintained as an interest bearing or a non-interest bearing account and the funds held in the Collection Account may be invested pending each succeeding Distribution Date in short-term Permitted Investments. Any interest or other income earned on funds in the Collection Account will, unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement, be paid to the servicer or its designee as additional servicing compensation. The Collection Account may be maintained with an institution that is an affiliate of the servicer, if applicable, provided that that institution meets the standards imposed by the rating agency or agencies. If permitted by the rating agency or agencies, a Collection Account may contain funds relating to more than one series of mortgage pass-through certificates and may contain other funds respecting payments on mortgage loans belonging to the servicer or serviced or master serviced by it on behalf of others.

Deposits. A servicer or the trustee will deposit or cause to be deposited in the Collection Account for one or more trust funds on a daily basis, or any other period provided in the related Agreement, the following payments and collections received, or advances made, by the servicer or the trustee or on its behalf after the Cut-off Date (other than payments due on or before the Cut-off Date, and exclusive of any amounts representing a Retained Interest), except as otherwise provided in the Agreement:

- (1) all payments on account of principal, including principal prepayments, on the Assets;
- (2) all payments on account of interest on the Assets, including any default interest collected, in each case net of any portion retained by a servicer as its servicing compensation and net of any Retained Interest;
- (3) Liquidation Proceeds and Insurance Proceeds, together with the net proceeds on a monthly basis with respect to any Assets acquired for the benefit of securityholders;
- (4) any amounts paid under any instrument or drawn from any fund that constitutes credit support for the related series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, as described under “Description of Credit Support;”
- (5) any advances made as described under “Description of the Securities—Advances in Respect of Delinquencies;”
- (6) any amounts paid under any Cash Flow Agreement, as described under “Description of the Trust Funds—Cash Flow Agreements;”

(7) all proceeds of any Asset or, with respect to a mortgage loan, property acquired in respect of the mortgage loan purchased by the depositor, any Asset Seller or any other specified person as described above under “—Assignment of Assets; Repurchases” and “—Representations and Warranties; Repurchases,” all proceeds of any defaulted mortgage loan purchased as described below under “—Realization Upon Defaulted Assets,” and all proceeds of any Asset purchased as described under “Description of the Securities—Termination;”

(8) any amounts paid by a servicer to cover interest shortfalls arising out of the prepayment of Assets in the trust fund as described below under “—Retained Interest; Servicing Compensation and Payment of Expenses;”

(9) to the extent that any of these items do not constitute additional servicing compensation to a servicer, any payments on account of modification or assumption fees, late payment charges or Prepayment Premiums on the Assets;

(10) all payments required to be deposited in the Collection Account with respect to any deductible clause in any blanket insurance policy described below under “—Hazard Insurance Policies;”

(11) any amount required to be deposited by a servicer or the trustee in connection with losses realized on investments for the benefit of the servicer or the trustee, as the case may be, of funds held in the Collection Account; and

(12) any other amounts required to be deposited in the Collection Account as provided in the related Agreement and described in the prospectus supplement.

Withdrawals. A servicer or the trustee may, from time to time as provided in the related Agreement, make withdrawals from the Collection Account for each trust fund for any of the following purposes, except as otherwise provided in the Agreement:

(1) to make distributions to the securityholders on each Distribution Date;

(2) to reimburse a servicer for unreimbursed amounts advanced as described under “Description of the Securities—Advances in Respect of Delinquencies,” which reimbursement is to be made out of amounts received that were identified and applied by the servicer as late collections of interest (net of related servicing fees and Retained Interest) on and principal of the particular Assets for which the advances were made or out of amounts drawn under any form of credit support with respect to those Assets;

(3) to reimburse a servicer for unpaid servicing fees earned and unreimbursed servicing expenses incurred with respect to Assets and properties acquired in respect of the Assets, which reimbursement is to be made out of amounts that represent Liquidation Proceeds and Insurance Proceeds collected on the particular Assets and properties, and net income collected on the particular properties, which fees were earned or expenses were incurred or out of amounts drawn under any form of credit support for those Assets and properties;

(4) to reimburse a servicer for any advances described in clause (2) above and any servicing expenses described in clause (3) above which, in the servicer's good faith judgment, will not be recoverable from the amounts described in those clauses, which reimbursement is to be made from amounts collected on other Assets or, if and to the extent so provided by the related Agreement and described in the prospectus supplement, just from that portion of amounts collected on other Assets that is otherwise distributable on one or more classes of Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable, if any, remain outstanding, and otherwise any outstanding class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of the related series;

(5) if and to the extent described in the prospectus supplement, to pay a servicer interest accrued on the advances described in clause (2) above and the servicing expenses described in clause (3) above while those advances and servicing expenses remain outstanding and unreimbursed;

(6) to reimburse a servicer, the depositor, or any of their respective directors, officers, employees and agents, as the case may be, for expenses, costs and liabilities incurred by these parties, as and to the extent described below under "—Certain Matters Regarding Servicers, the Master Servicer and the Depositor;"

(7) if and to the extent described in the prospectus supplement, to pay (or to transfer to a separate account for purposes of escrowing for the payment of) the trustee's fees;

(8) to reimburse the trustee or any of its directors, officers, employees and agents, as the case may be, for expenses, costs and liabilities incurred by these parties, as and to the extent described below under "—Certain Matters Regarding the Trustee;"

(9) to pay a servicer, as additional servicing compensation, interest and investment income earned in respect of amounts held in the Collection Account;

(10) to pay the person so entitled any amounts deposited in the Collection Account that were identified and applied by the servicer as recoveries of Retained Interest;

(11) to pay for costs reasonably incurred in connection with the proper management and maintenance of any Mortgaged Property acquired for the benefit of securityholders by foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure or otherwise, which payments are to be made out of income received on that property;

(12) if one or more elections have been made to treat the trust fund or designated portions of the trust fund as a REMIC, to pay any federal, state or local taxes imposed on the trust fund or its assets or transactions, as and to the extent described under "Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMICs" or in the prospectus supplement, respectively;

(13) to pay for the cost of an independent appraiser or other expert in real estate matters retained to determine a fair sale price for a defaulted mortgage loan or a property acquired in respect of a mortgage loan in connection with the liquidation of that mortgage loan or property;

(14) to pay for the cost of various opinions of counsel obtained pursuant to the related Agreement for the benefit of securityholders;

(15) to pay for the costs of recording the related Agreement if that recordation materially and beneficially affects the interests of securityholders, provided that the payment shall not constitute a waiver with respect to the obligation of the Warranting Party to remedy any breach of representation or warranty under the Agreement;

(16) to pay the person so entitled any amounts deposited in the Collection Account in error, including amounts received on any Asset after its removal from the trust fund whether by reason of purchase or substitution as contemplated above under “—Assignment of Assets; Repurchase” and “—Representations and Warranties; Repurchases” or otherwise;

(17) to make any other withdrawals permitted by the related Agreement; and

(18) to clear and terminate the Collection Account at the termination of the trust fund.

Other Collection Accounts. If specified in the prospectus supplement, the Agreement for any series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may provide for the establishment and maintenance of a separate collection account into which the servicer will deposit on a daily basis, or any other period as provided in the related Agreement, the amounts described under “Deposits” above for one or more series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable. Any amounts on deposit in any of these collection accounts will be withdrawn from these collection accounts and deposited into the appropriate Collection Account by a time specified in the prospectus supplement. To the extent specified in the prospectus supplement, any amounts that could be withdrawn from the Collection Account as described under “—Withdrawals” above may also be withdrawn from any of these collection accounts. The prospectus supplement will set forth any restrictions for any of these collection accounts, including investment restrictions and any restrictions for financial institutions with which any of these collection accounts may be maintained.

The servicer will establish and maintain with the indenture trustee an account, in the name of the indenture trustee on behalf of the holders of Notes, into which amounts released from the Collection Account for distribution to the holders of Notes will be deposited and from which all distributions to the holders of Notes will be made.

Collection and Other Servicing Procedures. The servicer is required to make reasonable efforts to collect all scheduled payments under the Assets and will follow or cause to be followed those collection procedures that it would follow with respect to assets that are comparable to the Assets and held for its own account, provided that those procedures are consistent with

- (1) the terms of the related Agreement and any related hazard insurance policy or instrument of credit support, if any, included in the related trust fund described in this prospectus or under “Description of Credit Support,”
- (2) applicable law and
- (3) the general servicing standard specified in the prospectus supplement or, if no standard is so specified, its normal servicing practices (in either case, the “Servicing Standard”).

In connection, the servicer will be permitted in its discretion to waive any late payment charge or penalty interest in respect of a late payment on an Asset.

Each servicer will also be required to perform other customary functions of a servicer of comparable assets, including maintaining hazard insurance policies as described in this prospectus and in any prospectus supplement, and filing and settling claims under these policies; maintaining, to the extent required by the Agreement, escrow or impoundment accounts of borrowers for payment of taxes, insurance and other items required to be paid by any borrower pursuant to the terms of the Assets; processing assumptions or substitutions in those cases where the servicer has determined not to enforce any applicable due-on-sale clause; attempting to cure delinquencies; supervising foreclosures or repossession; inspecting and managing mortgaged properties or manufactured homes under some circumstances; and maintaining accounting records relating to the Assets. The servicer or any other entity specified in the prospectus supplement will be responsible for filing and settling claims in respect of particular Assets under any applicable instrument of credit support. See "Description of Credit Support."

The servicer may agree to modify, waive or amend any term of any Asset in a manner consistent with the Servicing Standard so long as the modification, waiver or amendment will not (1) affect the amount or timing of any scheduled payments of principal or interest on the Asset or (2) in its judgment, materially impair the security for the Asset or reduce the likelihood of timely payment of amounts due on the Asset. The servicer also may agree to any modification, waiver or amendment that would so affect or impair the payments on, or the security for, an Asset if (1) in its judgment, a material default on the Asset has occurred or a payment default is reasonably foreseeable and (2) in its judgment, that modification, waiver or amendment is reasonably likely to produce a greater recovery with respect to the Asset on a present value basis than would liquidation. In the event of any modification, waiver or amendment of any Asset, the servicer will furnish a copy of that modification, waiver or amendment to the trustee (or its custodian).

In the case of multifamily loans, a borrower's failure to make required mortgage loan payments may mean that operating income is insufficient to service the mortgage loan debt, or may reflect the diversion of that income from the servicing of the mortgage loan debt. In addition, a borrower under a multifamily loan that is unable to make mortgage loan payments may also be unable to make timely payment of all required taxes and otherwise to maintain and insure the related Mortgaged Property. In general, the servicer will be required to monitor any multifamily loan that is in default, evaluate whether the causes of the default can be corrected over a reasonable period without significant impairment of the value of related Mortgaged Property, initiate corrective action in cooperation with the borrower if cure is likely, inspect the related Multifamily Property and take those other actions as are consistent with the related Agreement. A significant period of time may elapse before the servicer is able to assess the success of servicer, can make the initial determination of appropriate action, evaluate the success of corrective action, develop additional initiatives, institute foreclosure proceedings and actually foreclose may vary considerably depending on the particular multifamily loan, the Multifamily Property, the borrower, the presence of an acceptable party to assume the multifamily loan and the laws of the jurisdiction in which the Multifamily Property is located.

Realization Upon Defaulted Assets

Generally, the servicer is required to monitor any Asset that is in default, initiate corrective action in cooperation with the borrower if cure is likely, inspect the Asset and take any other actions

as are consistent with the Servicing Standard. A significant period of time may elapse before the servicer is able to assess the success of that corrective action or the need for additional initiatives.

Any Agreement relating to a trust fund that includes mortgage loans or contracts may grant to the servicer and/or the holder or holders of some classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, a right of first refusal to purchase from the trust fund at a predetermined purchase price any mortgage loan or contract as to which a specified number of scheduled payments under the Agreement are delinquent. Any right of first refusal granted to the holder of an Offered Security will be described in the prospectus supplement. The prospectus supplement will also describe any similar right granted to any person if the predetermined purchase price is less than the Purchase Price described above under “—Representations and Warranties; Repurchases.”

If specified in the prospectus supplement, the servicer may offer to sell any defaulted mortgage loan or contract described in the preceding paragraph and not otherwise purchased by any person having a right of first refusal with respect to that defaulted mortgage loan or contract, if and when the servicer determines, consistent with the Servicing Standard, so that a sale would produce a greater recovery on a present value basis than would liquidation through foreclosure, repossession or similar proceedings. The related Agreement will provide that any offering be made in a commercially reasonable manner for a specified period and that the servicer accept the highest cash bid received from any person (including itself, an affiliate of the servicer or any securityholder) that constitutes a fair price for that defaulted mortgage loan or contract. If there is no bid that is determined to be fair, the servicer will proceed with respect to that defaulted mortgage loan or contract as described below. Any bid in an amount at least equal to the Purchase Price described above under “—Representations and Warranties; Repurchases” will in all cases be deemed fair.

The servicer, on behalf of the trustee, may at any time institute foreclosure proceedings, exercise any power of sale contained in any mortgage, obtain a deed in lieu of foreclosure, or otherwise acquire title to a Mortgaged Property securing a mortgage loan by operation of law or otherwise and may at any time repossess and realize upon any manufactured home, if that action is consistent with the Servicing Standard and a default on that mortgage loan or contract has occurred or, in the servicer’s judgment, is imminent.

If title to any Mortgaged Property is acquired by a trust fund as to which a REMIC election has been made, the servicer, on behalf of the trust fund, will be required to sell the Mortgaged Property within three years from the close of the calendar year of acquisition, unless (1) the Internal Revenue Service grants an extension of time to sell that property or (2) the trustee receives an opinion of independent counsel to the effect that the holding of the property by the trust fund longer than three years after the close of the calendar year of its acquisition will not result in the imposition of a tax on the trust fund or cause the trust fund to fail to qualify as a REMIC under the Code at any time that any Notes or Certificates, as applicable, are outstanding. Subject to the foregoing, the servicer will be required to (A) solicit bids for any Mortgaged Property so acquired in that manner as will be reasonably likely to realize a fair price for that property and (B) accept the first (and, if multiple bids are contemporaneously received, the highest) cash bid received from any person that constitutes a fair price.

The limitations imposed by the related Agreement and the REMIC provisions of the Code (if a REMIC election has been made for the related trust fund) on the ownership and management of any Mortgaged Property acquired on behalf of the trust fund may result in the recovery of an amount less

than the amount that would otherwise be recovered. See “Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans—Foreclosure.”

If recovery on a defaulted Asset under any related instrument of credit support is not available, the servicer nevertheless will be obligated to follow or cause to be followed those normal practices and procedures as it deems necessary or advisable to realize upon the defaulted Asset. If the proceeds of any liquidation of the property securing the defaulted Asset are less than the outstanding principal balance of the defaulted Asset plus interest accrued on the defaulted Asset at the applicable interest rate, plus the total amount of expenses incurred by the servicer in connection with those proceedings and which are reimbursable under the Agreement, the trust fund will realize a loss in the amount of that difference. The servicer will be entitled to withdraw or cause to be withdrawn from the Collection Account out of the Liquidation Proceeds recovered on any defaulted Asset, before the distribution of those Liquidation Proceeds to securityholders, amounts representing its normal servicing compensation on the Security, unreimbursed servicing expenses incurred with respect to the Asset and any unreimbursed advances of delinquent payments made with respect to the Asset.

If any property securing a defaulted Asset is damaged the servicer is not required to expend its own funds to restore the damaged property unless it determines (1) that restoration will increase the proceeds to securityholders on liquidation of the Asset after reimbursement of the servicer for its expenses and (2) that its expenses will be recoverable by it from related Insurance Proceeds or Liquidation Proceeds.

The pooling and servicing agreement will require the trustee, if it has not received a distribution for any Mortgage Security or Agency Security by the fifth business day after the date on which that distribution was due and payable pursuant to the terms of that Agency Security, to request the issuer or guarantor, if any, of that Mortgage Security or Agency Security to make that payment as promptly as possible and legally permitted to take legal action against that issuer or guarantor as the trustee deems appropriate under the circumstances, including the prosecution of any claims in connection therewith. The reasonable legal fees and expenses incurred by the trustee in connection with the prosecution of this legal action will be reimbursable to the trustee out of the proceeds of that action and will be retained by the trustee before the deposit of any remaining proceeds in the Collection Account pending distribution of the Collection Account to securityholders of the related series. If the proceeds of any legal action are insufficient to reimburse the trustee for its legal fees and expenses, the trustee will be entitled to withdraw from the Collection Account an amount equal to its expenses, and the trust fund may realize a loss in that amount.

As servicer of the Assets, a servicer, on behalf of itself, the trustee and the securityholders, will present claims to the borrower under each instrument of credit support, and will take those reasonable steps as are necessary to receive payment or to permit recovery under these instruments for defaulted Assets.

If a servicer or its designee recovers payments under any instrument of credit support for any defaulted Assets, the servicer will be entitled to withdraw or cause to be withdrawn from the Collection Account out of those proceeds, before distribution of the Collection Account to securityholders, amounts representing its normal servicing compensation on that Asset, unreimbursed servicing expenses incurred for the Asset and any unreimbursed advances of delinquent payments made with respect to the Asset. See “Hazard Insurance Policies” and “Description of Credit Support.”

Hazard Insurance Policies

Mortgage Loans. Generally, each Agreement for a trust fund composed of mortgage loans will require the servicer to cause the borrower on each mortgage loan to maintain a hazard insurance policy (including flood insurance coverage, if obtainable, to the extent the property is located in a federally designated flood area, in an amount as is required under applicable guidelines) providing for the level of coverage that is required under the related Mortgage or, if any Mortgage permits its holder to dictate to the borrower the insurance coverage to be maintained on the related Mortgaged Property, then the level of coverage that is consistent with the Servicing Standard. That coverage will be in general in an amount equal to the lesser of the principal balance owing on that mortgage loan (but not less than the amount necessary to avoid the application of any co-insurance clause contained in the hazard insurance policy) and the amount necessary to fully compensate for any damage or loss to the improvements on the Mortgaged Property on a replacement cost basis or any other amount specified in the prospectus supplement. The ability of the servicer to assure that hazard insurance proceeds are appropriately applied may be dependent upon its being named as an additional insured under any hazard insurance policy and under any other insurance policy referred to below, or upon the extent to which information in this regard is furnished by borrowers. All amounts collected by the servicer under any of these policies (except for amounts to be applied to the restoration or repair of the Mortgaged Property or released to the borrower in accordance with the servicer's normal servicing procedures, subject to the terms and conditions of the related Mortgage and mortgage note) will be deposited in the Collection Account in accordance with the related Agreement.

The Agreement may provide that the servicer may satisfy its obligation to cause each borrower to maintain a hazard insurance policy by the servicer's maintaining a blanket policy insuring against hazard losses on the mortgage loans. If the blanket policy contains a deductible clause, the servicer will be required to deposit in the Collection Account from its own funds all sums that would have been deposited in the Collection Account but for that clause.

In general, the standard form of fire and extended coverage policy covers physical damage to or destruction of the improvements of the property by fire, lightning, explosion, smoke, windstorm and hail, and riot, strike and civil commotion, subject to the conditions and exclusions specified in each policy. Although the policies relating to the mortgage loans will be underwritten by different insurers under different state laws in accordance with different applicable state forms, and therefore will not contain identical terms and conditions, the basic terms of the policies are dictated by respective state laws, and most of these policies typically do not cover any physical damage resulting from war, revolution, governmental actions, floods and other water-related causes, earth movement (including earthquakes, landslides and mudflows), wet or dry rot, vermin, domestic animals and other kinds of uninsured risks.

The hazard insurance policies covering the Mortgaged Properties securing the mortgage loans will typically contain a coinsurance clause that in effect requires the insured at all times to carry insurance of a specified percentage (generally 80% to 90%) of the full replacement value of the improvements on the property to recover the full amount of any partial loss. If the insured's coverage falls below this specified percentage, the coinsurance clause generally provides that the insurer's liability in the event of partial loss does not exceed the lesser of (1) the replacement cost of the improvements less physical depreciation and (2) that proportion of the loss as the amount of insurance carried bears to the specified percentage of the full replacement cost of those improvements.

Each Agreement for a trust fund composed of mortgage loans will require the servicer to cause the borrower on each mortgage loan to maintain all other insurance coverage for the related Mortgaged Property as is consistent with the terms of the related Mortgage and the Servicing Standard, which insurance may typically include flood insurance (if the related Mortgaged Property was located at the time of origination in a federally designated flood area).

Any cost incurred by the servicer in maintaining any insurance policy will be added to the amount owing under the mortgage loan where the terms of the mortgage loan so permit; provided, however, that the addition of that cost will not be taken into account for purposes of calculating the distribution to be made to securityholders. Those costs may be recovered by the servicer from the Collection Account, with interest, as provided by the Agreement.

Under the terms of the mortgage loans, borrowers will generally be required to present claims to insurers under hazard insurance policies maintained on the related Mortgaged Properties. The servicer, on behalf of the trustee and securityholders, is obligated to present or cause to be presented claims under any blanket insurance policy insuring against hazard losses on Mortgaged Properties securing the mortgage loans. However, the ability of the servicer to present or cause to be presented those claims is dependent upon the extent to which information in this regard is furnished to the servicer by borrowers.

Contracts. Generally, the terms of the agreement for a trust fund composed of contracts will require the servicer to maintain for each contract one or more hazard insurance policies that provide, at a minimum, the same coverage as a standard form fire and extended coverage insurance policy that is customary for manufactured housing, issued by a company authorized to issue those policies in the state in which the manufactured home is located, and in an amount that is not less than the maximum insurable value of that manufactured home or the principal balance due from the borrower on the related contract, whichever is less; provided, however, that the amount of coverage provided by each hazard insurance policy must be sufficient to avoid the application of any co-insurance clause contained therein. When a manufactured home's location was, at the time of origination of the related contract, within a federally designated special flood hazard area, the servicer must cause flood insurance to be maintained, which coverage must be at least equal to the minimum amount specified in the preceding sentence or any lesser amount as may be available under the federal flood insurance program. Each hazard insurance policy caused to be maintained by the servicer must contain a standard loss payee clause in favor of the servicer and its successors and assigns. If any borrower is in default in the payment of premiums on its hazard insurance policy or policies, the servicer must pay those premiums out of its own funds, and may add separately the premiums to the borrower's obligation as provided by the contract, but may not add the premiums to the remaining principal balance of the contract.

The servicer may maintain, in lieu of causing individual hazard insurance policies to be maintained for each manufactured home, and must maintain, to the extent that the related contract does not require the borrower to maintain a hazard insurance policy for the related manufactured home, one or more blanket insurance policies covering losses on the borrower's interest in the contracts resulting from the absence or insufficiency of individual hazard insurance policies. The servicer must pay the premium for that blanket policy on the basis described therein and must pay any deductible amount for claims under that policy relating to the contracts.

FHA Insurance and VA Guarantees

FHA loans will be insured by the FHA as authorized under the Housing Act. Some FHA loans will be insured under various FHA programs including the standard FHA 203(b) program to finance the acquisition of one- to four-family housing units, the FHA 245 graduated payment mortgage program and the FHA Title I Program. These programs generally limit the principal amount and interest rates of the mortgage loans insured. The prospectus supplement for Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of each series evidencing interests in a trust fund including FHA loans will set forth additional information regarding the regulations governing the applicable FHA insurance programs. Except as otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement, the following describes FHA insurance programs and regulations as generally in effect for FHA loans.

The insurance premiums for FHA loans are collected by lenders approved by the Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") or by the servicer and are paid to the FHA. The regulations governing FHA single-family mortgage insurance programs provide that insurance benefits are payable either upon foreclosure (or other acquisition of possession) and conveyance of the mortgaged premises to the United States of America or upon assignment of the defaulted loan to the United States of America. For a defaulted FHA loan, the servicer is limited in its ability to initiate foreclosure proceedings. When it is determined, either by the servicer or HUD, that default was caused by circumstances beyond the borrower's control, the servicer is expected to make an effort to avoid foreclosure by entering, if feasible, into one of a number of available forms of forbearance plans with the borrower. Those plans may involve the reduction or suspension of regular mortgage payments for a specified period, with those payments to be made on or before the maturity date of the mortgage, or the recasting of payments due under the mortgage up to or, other than FHA loans originated under the FHA Title I Program, beyond the maturity date. In addition, when a default caused by those circumstances is accompanied by other criteria, HUD may provide relief by making payments to the servicer in partial or full satisfaction of amounts due under the FHA loan (which payments are to be repaid by the borrower to HUD) or by accepting assignment of the loan from the servicer. With some exceptions, at least three full monthly installments must be due and unpaid under the FHA loan, and HUD must have rejected any request for relief from the borrower before the servicer may initiate foreclosure proceedings.

HUD has the option, in most cases, to pay insurance claims in cash or in debentures issued by HUD. Currently, claims are being paid in cash, and claims have not been paid in debentures since 1965. HUD debentures issued in satisfaction of FHA insurance claims bear interest at the applicable HUD debentures interest rate. To the extent specified in the prospectus supplement, the servicer of each single family FHA loan will be obligated to purchase any debenture issued in satisfaction of that FHA loan upon default for an amount equal to the principal amount of that debenture.

Other than in relation to the FHA Title I Program, the amount of insurance benefits generally paid by the FHA is equal to the entire unpaid principal amount of the defaulted FHA loan adjusted to reimburse the servicer for some of its costs and expenses and to deduct amounts received or retained by the servicer after default. When entitlement to insurance benefits results from foreclosure (or other acquisition of possession) and conveyance to HUD, the servicer is compensated for no more than two-thirds of its foreclosure costs, and is compensated for interest accrued and unpaid before that date but in general only to the extent it was allowed pursuant to a forbearance plan approved by HUD. When entitlement to insurance benefits results from assignment of the FHA loan to HUD, the insurance payment includes full compensation for interest accrued and unpaid to the assignment date. The insurance payment itself, upon foreclosure of an FHA loan, bears interest from a date 30 days

after the borrower's first uncorrected failure to perform any obligation to make any payment due under the mortgage and, upon assignment, from the date of assignment to the date of payment of the claim, in each case at the same interest rate as the applicable HUD debenture interest rate as described above.

VA loans will be partially guaranteed by the VA under the Serviceman's Readjustment Act (a "VA Guaranty Policy"). For a defaulted VA loan, the servicer is, absent exceptional circumstances, authorized to announce its intention to foreclose only when the default has continued for three months. Generally, a claim for the guarantee is submitted after liquidation of the Mortgaged Property.

The amount payable under the guarantee will be the percentage of the VA loan originally guaranteed applied to indebtedness outstanding as of the applicable date of computation specified in the VA regulations. Payments under the guarantee will be equal to the unpaid principal amount of that VA loan, interest accrued on the unpaid balance of that VA loan to the appropriate date of computation and limited expenses of the mortgagee, but in each case only to the extent that those amounts have not been recovered through liquidation of the Mortgaged Property. The amount payable under the guarantee may in no event exceed the amount of the original guarantee.

Fidelity Bonds and Errors and Omissions Insurance

Each Agreement will require that the servicer obtain and maintain in effect a fidelity bond or similar form of insurance coverage (which may provide blanket coverage) or any combination of these insuring against loss occasioned by fraud, theft or other intentional misconduct of the officers, employees and agents of the servicer. The related Agreement will allow the servicer to self-insure against loss occasioned by the errors and omissions of the officers, employees and agents of the servicer so long as the criteria set forth in the Agreement are met.

Due-on-Sale Clauses

The mortgage loans may contain clauses requiring the consent of the mortgagee to any sale or other transfer of the related Mortgaged Property, or due-on-sale clauses entitling the mortgagee to accelerate payment of the mortgage loan upon any sale, transfer or conveyance of the related Mortgaged Property. The servicer will generally enforce any due-on-sale clause to the extent it has knowledge of the conveyance or proposed conveyance of the underlying Mortgaged Property and it is entitled to do so under applicable law; provided, however, that the servicer will not take any action in relation to the enforcement of any due-on-sale clause that would:

- adversely affect or jeopardize coverage under any applicable insurance policy or
- materially increase the risk of default or delinquency on, or materially impair the security for, that mortgage loan.

Any fee collected by or on behalf of the servicer for entering into an assumption agreement will be retained by or on behalf of the servicer as additional servicing compensation. See "Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans—Due-on-Sale Clauses."

The contracts may also contain clauses requiring the consent of the mortgagee to any sale or other transfer of the related mortgaged property, or due-on-sale clauses. The servicer will generally

permit that transfer so long as the transferee satisfies the servicer's then applicable underwriting standards. The purpose of those transfers is often to avoid a default by the transferring borrower.

Retained Interest, Servicing Compensation and Payment of Expenses

The prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will specify whether there will be any Retained Interest in the Assets, and, if so, the initial owner of this Retained Interest. If so, the Retained Interest will be established on a loan-by-loan basis and will be specified on an exhibit to the related Agreement. A "Retained Interest" in an Asset represents a specified portion of the interest payable on the Asset. The Retained Interest will be deducted from borrower payments as received and will not be part of the related trust fund.

The servicer's primary servicing compensation for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will come from the periodic payment to it of a portion of the interest payment on each Asset or any other amount specified in the prospectus supplement. Since any Retained Interest and a servicer's primary compensation are percentages of the principal balance of each Asset, those amounts will decrease in accordance with the amortization of the Assets. The prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, evidencing interests in a trust fund that includes mortgage loans or contracts may provide that, as additional compensation, the servicer may retain all or a portion of assumption fees, modification fees, late payment charges or Prepayment Premiums collected from borrowers and any interest or other income that may be earned on funds held in the Collection Account or any account established by a servicer pursuant to the Agreement.

The servicer may, to the extent provided in the prospectus supplement, pay from its servicing compensation expenses incurred in connection with its servicing and managing of the Assets, including payment of the fees and disbursements of the trustee and independent accountants, payment of expenses incurred in connection with distributions and reports to securityholders, and payment of any other expenses described in the prospectus supplement. Some other expenses, including expenses relating to defaults and liquidations on the Assets and, to the extent so provided in the prospectus supplement, interest on these expenses at the rate specified in the prospectus supplement may be borne by the trust fund.

If and to the extent provided in the prospectus supplement, the servicer may be required to apply a portion of the servicing compensation otherwise payable to it in respect of any Due Period to interest shortfalls resulting from the voluntary prepayment of any Assets in the related trust fund during that period before their due dates.

Evidence as to Compliance

Each Agreement relating to Assets that include mortgage loans or contracts, unless otherwise provided in the prospectus supplement, will provide that on or before a specified date in each year, beginning with the first of these dates at least six months after the related Cut-off Date, a firm of independent public accountants will furnish a statement to the trustee to the effect that, on the basis of the examination by that firm conducted substantially in compliance with either the Uniform Single Attestation Program for Mortgage Bankers, the Audit Program for Mortgages serviced for Freddie Mac or any other program used by the servicer, the servicing by or on behalf of the servicer of mortgage loans under agreements substantially similar to each other (including the related Agreement) was conducted in compliance with the terms of those agreements or that program except for any significant exceptions or errors in records that, in the opinion of the firm, either the Audit

Program for Mortgages serviced for Freddie Mac, or paragraph 4 of the Uniform Single Attestation Program for Mortgage Bankers, or any other program, requires it to report.

Each Agreement will also provide for delivery to the trustee, on or before a specified date in each year, of an officer's certificate of the servicer to the effect that the servicer has fulfilled its obligations under the Agreement throughout the preceding calendar year or other specified twelve-month period.

Certain Matters Regarding Servicers, the Master Servicer and the Depositor

The servicer or master servicer under each Agreement will be named in the prospectus supplement. The entities serving as servicer or master servicer may be affiliates of the depositor and may have other normal business relationships with the depositor or the depositor's affiliates. If applicable, reference in this prospectus to the servicer will also be deemed to be to the master servicer. Each Agreement will provide, in general, that:

- The servicer may resign from its obligations and duties under the Agreement only upon a determination that its duties under the Agreement are no longer permissible under applicable law or are in material conflict by reason of applicable law with any other activities carried on by it, the other activities of the servicer so causing that conflict being of a type and nature carried on by the servicer at the date of the Agreement. No resignation will become effective until the trustee or a successor servicer has assumed the servicer's obligations and duties under the Agreement.
- Neither any servicer, the depositor nor any director, officer, employee, or agent of a servicer or the depositor will be under any liability to the related trust fund or securityholders for any action taken, or for refraining from the taking of any action, in good faith pursuant to the Agreement; provided, however, that neither a servicer, the depositor nor any other person will be protected against any breach of a representation, warranty or covenant made in the related Agreement, or against any liability specifically imposed by the Agreement, or against any liability that would otherwise be imposed by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of obligations or duties under the Agreement or by reason of reckless disregard of obligations and duties under the Agreement.
- Any servicer, the depositor and any director, officer, employee or agent of a servicer or the depositor will be entitled to indemnification by the related trust fund and will be held harmless against any loss, liability or expense incurred in connection with any legal action relating to the Agreement or the Notes or Certificates, as applicable; provided, however, that that indemnification will not extend to any loss, liability or expense
 - (1) specifically imposed by that Agreement or otherwise incidental to the performance of obligations and duties under the Agreement, including, in the case of a servicer, the prosecution of an enforcement action in respect of any specific mortgage loan or mortgage loans or contract or contracts (except as any loss, liability or expense will be otherwise reimbursable pursuant to that Agreement);

- (2) incurred in connection with any breach of a representation, warranty or covenant made in that Agreement;
- (3) incurred by reason of misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of obligations or duties under the Agreement, or by reason of reckless disregard of those obligations or duties;
- (4) incurred in connection with any violation of any state or federal securities law; or
- (5) imposed by any taxing authority if that loss, liability or expense is not specifically reimbursable pursuant to the terms of the related Agreement.
- Neither any servicer nor the depositor will be under any obligation to appear in, prosecute or defend any legal action that is not incidental to its respective responsibilities under the Agreement and which in its opinion may involve it in any expense or liability. Any servicer or the depositor may, however, in its discretion undertake any action which it may deem necessary or desirable with respect to the Agreement and the rights and duties of the parties to the Agreement and the interests of the securityholders under the Agreement. In that event, the legal expenses and costs of that action and any liability resulting will be expenses, costs and liabilities of the securityholders, and the servicer or the depositor, as the case may be, will be entitled to be reimbursed therefor and to charge the Collection Account.

Any person into which the servicer or the depositor may be merged or consolidated, or any person resulting from any merger or consolidation to which the servicer or the depositor is a party, or any person succeeding to the business of the servicer or the depositor, may be the successor of the servicer or the depositor, as the case may be, under the terms of the related Agreement.

Special Servicers

If and to the extent specified in the prospectus supplement, a special servicer (a “Special servicer”) may be a party to the related Agreement or may be appointed by the servicer or another specified party to perform specified duties in respect of servicing the related mortgage loans that would otherwise be performed by the servicer (for example, the workout and/or foreclosure of defaulted mortgage loans). The rights and obligations of any Special servicer will be specified in the prospectus supplement, and the servicer will be liable for the performance of a Special servicer only if, and to the extent, set forth in the prospectus supplement.

Events of Default under the Agreement

Events of default under the related Agreement will generally include:

- any failure by the servicer to distribute or cause to be distributed to securityholders, or to remit to the trustee for distribution to securityholders, any required payment that continues after a grace period, if any;
- any failure by the servicer duly to observe or perform in any material respect any of its other covenants or obligations under the Agreement that continues unremedied for 30 days after written notice of that failure has been given to the servicer by the trustee

or the depositor, or to the servicer, the depositor and the trustee by securityholders evidencing not less than 25% of the voting rights for that series;

- any breach of a representation or warranty made by the servicer under the Agreement that materially and adversely affects the interests of securityholders and which continues unremedied for 30 days after written notice of that breach has been given to the servicer by the trustee or the depositor, or to the servicer, the depositor and the trustee by the holders of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, evidencing not less than 25% of the voting rights for that series; and
- some events of insolvency, readjustment of debt, marshaling of assets and liabilities or similar proceedings and actions by or on behalf of the servicer indicating its insolvency or inability to pay its obligations.

Material variations to the foregoing events of default (other than to shorten cure periods or eliminate notice requirements) will be specified in the prospectus supplement. The trustee will, not later than the later of 60 days or any other period specified in the prospectus supplement after the occurrence of any event that constitutes or, with notice or lapse of time or both, would constitute an event of default and five days after specific officers of the trustee become aware of the occurrence of that event, transmit by mail to the depositor and all securityholders of the applicable series notice of that occurrence, unless that default has been cured or waived.

Rights Upon Event of Default under the Agreements

So long as an event of default under an Agreement remains unremedied, the depositor or the trustee may, and at the direction of holders of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, evidencing not less than 51% (or any other percentage specified in the Agreement) of the voting rights for that series, the trustee will terminate all of the rights and obligations of the servicer under the Agreement and in and to the mortgage loans (other than as a securityholder or as the owner of any Retained Interest), whereupon the trustee will succeed to all of the responsibilities, duties and liabilities of the servicer under the Agreement (except that if the trustee is prohibited by law from obligating itself to make advances regarding delinquent Assets, or if the prospectus supplement so specifies, then the trustee will not be obligated to make those advances) and will be entitled to similar compensation arrangements. If the trustee is unwilling or unable so to act, it may or, at the written request of the holders of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, entitled to at least 51% (or any other percentage specified in the Agreement) of the voting rights for that series, it must appoint, or petition a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of, a loan servicing institution acceptable to the rating agency with a net worth at the time of that appointment of at least \$15,000,000 (or any other amount specified in the Agreement) to act as successor to the servicer under the Agreement. Pending that appointment, the trustee is obligated to act in that capacity. The trustee and any successor servicer may agree upon the servicing compensation to be paid, which in no event may be greater than the compensation payable to the servicer under the Agreement.

The holders of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, representing at least 66 2/3% (or any other percentage specified in the Agreement) of the voting rights allocated to the respective classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, affected by any event of default will be entitled to waive that event of default; provided, however, that an Event of Default involving a failure to distribute a required payment to securityholders described in clause (1) under "Events of Default under the Agreements" may be waived only by all of the securityholders. Upon any waiver of an event of

default, that event of default will cease to exist and will be deemed to have been remedied for every purpose under the Agreement.

No securityholders will have the right under any Agreement to institute any proceeding with respect to the Agreement unless that holder previously has given to the trustee written notice of default and unless the holders of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, evidencing not less than 25% (or any other percentage specified in the Agreement) of the voting rights have made written request upon the trustee to institute that proceeding in its own name as trustee under the Agreement and have offered to the trustee reasonable indemnity, and the trustee for 60 days (or any other number of days specified in the Agreement) has neglected or refused to institute any proceeding. The trustee, however, is under no obligation to exercise any of the trusts or powers vested in it by any Agreement or to make any investigation of matters arising under the Agreement or to institute, conduct or defend any litigation under the Agreement or in relation to the Agreement at the request, order or direction of any of the securityholders covered by that Agreement, unless those securityholders have offered to the trustee reasonable security or indemnity against the costs, expenses and liabilities that may be incurred.

The manner of determining the voting rights of a Security or class or classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be specified in the Agreement.

Amendment

In general, each Agreement may be amended by the parties to it, without the consent of any securityholders covered by the Agreement, to

- (1) cure any ambiguity or mistake;
- (2) correct, modify or supplement any provision in the Agreement that may be inconsistent with any other provision in the Agreement or with the prospectus supplement;
- (3) make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the Agreement that are not materially inconsistent with the provisions of the Agreement; or
- (4) comply with any requirements imposed by the Code; provided that, in the case of clause (3), that amendment will not adversely affect in any material respect the interests of any securityholders covered by the Agreement as evidenced either by an opinion of counsel to that effect or the delivery to the trustee of written notification from each rating agency that provides, at the request of the depositor, a rating for the Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, of the related series to the effect that that amendment or supplement will not cause that rating agency to lower or withdraw the then current rating assigned to those Notes or Certificates, as applicable.

In general, each Agreement may also be amended by the depositor, the servicer, if any, and the trustee, with the consent of the securityholders affected by the amendment evidencing not less than 51% (or any other percentage specified in the Agreement) of the voting rights, for any purpose; provided, however, no amendment may (1) reduce in any manner the amount of, or delay the timing of, payments received or advanced on Assets that are required to be distributed on any Security without the consent of the securityholder or (2) reduce the consent percentages described in this paragraph without the consent of all the securityholders covered by the Agreement then outstanding.

However, for any series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, as to which a REMIC election is to be made, the trustee will not consent to any amendment of the Agreement unless it has first have received an opinion of counsel to the effect that that amendment will not result in the imposition of a tax on the related trust fund or, if applicable, cause the related trust fund to fail to qualify as a REMIC, at any time that the related Notes or Certificates, as applicable, are outstanding.

The Trustee

The trustee under each Agreement will be named in the prospectus supplement. The commercial bank, national banking association, banking corporation or trust company serving as trustee may have a banking relationship with the depositor and its affiliates, with any servicer and its affiliates and with any master servicer and its affiliates. To the extent consistent with its fiduciary obligations as trustee, the trustee may delegate its duties to one or more agents as provided in the Agreement.

Duties of the Trustee

The trustee will make no representations as to the validity or sufficiency of any Agreement, the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, or any Asset or related document and is not accountable for the use or application by or on behalf of any servicer of any funds paid to the master servicer or its designee in respect of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, or the Assets, or deposited into or withdrawn from the Collection Account or any other account by or on behalf of the servicer. If no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the trustee is required to perform only those duties specifically required under the related Agreement, as applicable. However, upon receipt of the various certificates, reports or other instruments required to be furnished to it, the trustee is required to examine those documents and to determine whether they conform to the requirements of the Agreement.

Certain Matters Regarding the Trustee

The trustee and any director, officer, employee or agent of the trustee will be entitled to indemnification out of the Collection Account for any loss, liability or expense (including costs and expenses of litigation, and of investigation, counsel fees, damages, judgments and amounts paid in settlement) incurred in connection with the trustee's

- (1) enforcing its rights and remedies and protecting the interests of the securityholders during the continuance of an Event of Default,
- (2) defending or prosecuting any legal action in respect of the related Agreement or series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable,
- (3) being the mortgagee of record for the mortgage loans in a trust fund and the owner of record for any Mortgaged Property acquired in respect thereof for the benefit of securityholders, or
- (4) acting or refraining from acting in good faith at the direction of the holders of the related series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, entitled to not less than 25% (or any other percentage as is specified in the related Agreement for any particular matter) of the voting rights for that series;

provided, however, that this indemnification will not extend to any loss, liability or expense that constitutes a specific liability of the trustee pursuant to the related Agreement, or to any loss, liability or expense incurred by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence on the part of the trustee in the performance of its obligations and duties under the Agreement, or by reason of its reckless disregard of those obligations or duties, or as may arise from a breach of any representation, warranty or covenant of the trustee made in the Agreement.

Resignation and Removal of the Trustee

The trustee may at any time resign from its obligations and duties under an Agreement by giving written notice of its resignation to the depositor, the servicer, if any, each rating agency, and all securityholders. Upon receiving that notice of resignation, the depositor is required promptly to appoint a successor trustee acceptable to the servicer, if any. If no successor trustee has been so appointed and has accepted appointment within 30 days after the giving of that notice of resignation, the resigning trustee may petition any court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor trustee.

If at any time the trustee ceases to be eligible to continue as a trustee under the related Agreement, or if at any time the trustee becomes incapable of acting, or is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, or a receiver of the trustee or of its property is appointed, or any public officer takes charge or control of the trustee or of its property or affairs for the purpose of rehabilitation, conservation or liquidation, or if a change in the financial condition of the trustee has adversely affected or will adversely affect the rating on any class of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, then the depositor and/or a party specified in the related Agreement may remove the trustee and appoint a successor trustee acceptable to the master servicer, if any, according to the terms of the related Agreement. Securityholders of any series entitled to at least 51% (or any other percentage specified in the prospectus supplement) of the voting rights for that series may at any time remove the trustee without cause and appoint a successor trustee.

Any resignation or removal of the trustee and appointment of a successor trustee will not become effective until acceptance of appointment by the successor trustee.

Material Terms of the Indenture

General

The following summary describes the material provisions that may appear in each indenture. The prospectus supplement for a series of Notes will describe any provision of the indenture relating to that series that materially differs from the description of that provision contained in this prospectus. The summaries do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and are qualified by reference to, all of the provisions of the indenture for a series of Notes. A form of an indenture has been filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which this prospectus is a part. The depositor will provide a copy of the indenture (without exhibits) relating to any series of Notes without charge upon written request of a securityholder of that series addressed to Nomura Asset Acceptance Corporation, Two World Financial Center, Building B, 21st Floor, New York, New York 10281.

Events of Default

Events of default under the indenture for each series of Notes will generally include:

- a default for thirty days (or any other number of days specified in the prospectus supplement) or more in the payment of any principal of or interest on a Note of that series, to the extent specified in the prospectus supplement;
- failure to perform any other covenant of the depositor or the trust fund in the indenture that continues for a period of sixty days (or any other number of days specified in the prospectus supplement or the indenture) after notice of the failure is given in accordance with the procedures described in the prospectus supplement;
- any representation or warranty made by the depositor or the trust fund in the indenture or in any certificate or other writing delivered pursuant to the indenture or in connection with the indenture with respect to or affecting that series having been incorrect in a material respect as of the time made, and that breach is not cured within sixty days (or any other number of days specified in the prospectus supplement) after notice of the breach is given in accordance with the procedures described in the prospectus supplement;
- specified events of bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or liquidation of the trust fund; or
- any other event of default provided with respect to Notes of that series.

If an event of default with respect to the Notes of any series at the time outstanding occurs and is continuing, subject to and in accordance with the terms of the indenture, either the indenture trustee or the holders of a majority of the then total outstanding amount of the Notes of that series may declare the principal amount (or, if the Notes of that series are Accrual Securities, that portion of the principal amount as may be specified in the terms of that series, as provided in the indenture) of all the Notes of that series to be due and payable immediately. That declaration may, under some circumstances, be rescinded and annulled by the securityholders of a majority in total outstanding amount of the Notes of that series.

If, following an event of default with respect to any series of Notes, the Notes of that series have been declared to be due and payable, the indenture trustee may, in its discretion, notwithstanding that acceleration, elect to maintain possession of the collateral securing the Notes of that series and to continue to apply distributions on that collateral as if there had been no declaration of acceleration if that collateral continues to provide sufficient funds for the payment of principal of and interest on the Notes of that series as they would have become due if there had not been that declaration. In addition, the indenture trustee may not sell or otherwise liquidate the collateral securing the Notes of a series following an event of default, other than a default in the payment of any principal or interest on any Note of that series for thirty days or more, unless

- (1) the holders of 100% (or any other percentage specified in the indenture) of the then total outstanding amount of the Notes of that series consent to that sale;

(2) the proceeds of that sale or liquidation are sufficient to pay in full the principal of and accrued interest, due and unpaid, on the outstanding Notes of that series at the date of that sale; or

(3) the indenture trustee determines that that collateral would not be sufficient on an ongoing basis to make all payments on the Notes as those payments would have become due if the Notes had not been declared due and payable, and the indenture trustee obtains the consent of the holders of 66 2/3% (or any other percentage specified in the indenture) of the then total outstanding amount of the Notes of that series.

If so specified in the prospectus supplement, only holders of particular classes of Notes will have the right to declare the Notes of that series to be immediately due and payable in the event of a payment default, as described above, and to exercise the remedies described above.

If the indenture trustee liquidates the collateral in connection with an event of default involving a default for thirty days (or any other number of days specified in the indenture) or more in the payment of principal of or interest on the Notes of a series, the indenture provides that the indenture trustee will have a prior lien on the proceeds of any liquidation for unpaid fees and expenses. As a result, upon the occurrence of that event of default, the amount available for distribution to the securityholders would be less than would otherwise be the case. However, the indenture trustee may not institute a proceeding for the enforcement of its lien except in connection with a proceeding for the enforcement of the lien of the indenture for the benefit of the securityholders after the occurrence of that event of default.

To the extent provided in the prospectus supplement, in the event the principal of the Notes of a series is declared due and payable, as described above, the holders of any Notes issued at a discount from par may be entitled to receive no more than an amount equal to the unpaid principal amount of the Notes less the amount of the discount that is unamortized.

Subject to the provisions of the indenture relating to the duties of the indenture trustee, in case an event of default occurs and continues for a series of Notes, the indenture trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers under the indenture at the request or direction of any of the securityholders of that series, unless those holders offer to the indenture trustee security or indemnity satisfactory to it against the costs, expenses and liabilities that might be incurred by it in complying with that request or direction. Subject to those provisions for indemnification and some limitations contained in the indenture, the holders of a majority of the then total outstanding amount of the Notes of that series will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the indenture trustee or exercising any trust or power conferred on the indenture trustee with respect to the Notes of that series, and the holders of a majority of the then total outstanding amount of the Notes of that series may, in some cases, waive any default with respect to the Notes, except a default in the payment of principal or interest or a default in respect of a covenant or provision of the indenture that cannot be modified without the waiver or consent of all the holders of the outstanding Notes of that series affected.

Discharge of Indenture

The indenture will be discharged, subject to the provisions of the indenture, for a series of Notes (except for continuing rights specified in the indenture) upon the delivery to the indenture

trustee for cancellation of all the Notes of that series or, with some limitations, upon deposit with the indenture trustee of funds sufficient for the payment in full of all of the Notes of that series.

With some limitations, the indenture will provide that, if specified for the Notes of any series, the related trust fund will be discharged from any and all obligations in respect of the Notes of that series (except for obligations specified in the indenture including obligations relating to temporary Notes and exchange of Notes, to register the transfer of or exchange Notes of that series, to replace stolen, lost or mutilated Notes of that series, to maintain paying agencies and to hold monies for payment in trust) upon the deposit with the indenture trustee, in trust, of money and/or direct obligations of or obligations guaranteed by the United States of America which through the payment of interest and principal in respect of the Notes in accordance with their terms will provide money in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of and each installment of interest on the Notes of that series on the maturity date for those Notes and any installment of interest on those Notes in accordance with the terms of the indenture and the Notes of that series. In the event of any defeasance and discharge of Notes of that series, holders of Notes of that series would be able to look only to that money and/or those direct obligations for payment of principal and interest, if any, on their Notes until maturity.

Indenture Trustee's Annual Report

The indenture trustee for each series of Notes will be required to mail each year to all related securityholders a brief report, as provided in the indenture, relating to its eligibility and qualification to continue as indenture trustee under the related indenture, any amounts advanced by it under the indenture, the amount, interest rate and maturity date of indebtedness owing by that Trust to the applicable indenture trustee in its individual capacity, the property and funds physically held by the indenture trustee in its capacity as indenture trustee and any action taken by it that materially affects the Notes and that has not been previously reported.

The Indenture Trustee

The indenture trustee for a series of Notes will be specified in the prospectus supplement. The indenture trustee for any series may resign at any time in accordance with the terms of the indenture, in which event the depositor or the appropriate party designated in the indenture will be obligated to appoint a successor trustee for that series. The depositor or the appropriate party designated in the indenture may also remove any indenture trustee if that indenture trustee ceases to be eligible to continue as the indenture trustee under the related indenture, if that indenture trustee becomes insolvent or for any other grounds specified in the indenture. In those circumstances the depositor or the appropriate party designated in the indenture will be obligated to appoint a successor trustee for the applicable series of Notes. Any resignation or removal of the indenture trustee and appointment of a successor trustee for any series of Notes does not become effective until acceptance of the appointment by the successor trustee for that series.

The bank or trust company serving as indenture trustee may have a banking relationship with the depositor or any of its affiliates, a servicer or any of its affiliates or the master servicer or any of its affiliates. To the extent consistent with its fiduciary obligations as indenture trustee, the indenture trustee may delegate its duties to one or more agents as provided in the indenture and the Agreement.

Description of Credit Support

General

For any series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, credit support may be provided for one or more classes of the series or the related Assets. Credit support may be in the form of:

- the subordination of one or more classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable;
- letters of credit;
- insurance policies;
- guarantees;
- the establishment of one or more reserve funds; or
- any other method of credit support described in the prospectus supplement, or any combination of the foregoing.

Any form of credit support may be structured so as to be drawn upon by more than one series to the extent described in the prospectus supplement.

The coverage provided by any credit support will be described in the prospectus supplement. Generally, that coverage will not provide protection against all risks of loss and will not guarantee repayment of the entire Security Balance of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, and interest on the Security Balance. If losses or shortfalls occur that exceed the amount covered by credit support or that are not covered by credit support, securityholders will bear their allocable share of deficiencies. Moreover, if a form of credit support covers more than one series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, (each, a “Covered Trust”), securityholders evidencing interests in any of those Covered Trusts will be subject to the risk that the credit support will be exhausted by the claims of other Covered Trusts before that Covered Trust receiving any of its intended share of that coverage.

If credit support is provided for one or more classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of a series, or the related Assets, the prospectus supplement will include a description of

- (a) the nature and amount of coverage under that credit support,
- (b) any conditions to payment under the prospectus supplement not otherwise described in this prospectus,
- (c) the conditions (if any) under which the amount of coverage under that credit support may be reduced and under which that credit support may be terminated or replaced and
- (d) the material provisions relating to that credit support.

Additionally, the prospectus supplement will set forth information with respect to the obligor under any financial guaranty insurance policy, letter of credit, guarantee or similar instrument of credit support, including

- (1) a brief description of its principal business activities,
- (2) its principal place of business, place of incorporation and the jurisdiction under which it is chartered or licensed to do business,
- (3) if applicable, the identity of regulatory agencies that exercise primary jurisdiction over the conduct of its business and
- (4) its total assets, and its stockholders' or policyholders' surplus, if applicable, as of the date specified in the prospectus supplement.

Subordinate Securities

One or more classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of a series may be Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable, if specified in the prospectus supplement. The rights of the holders of Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable, to receive distributions of principal and interest from the Collection Account on any Distribution Date will be subordinated to those rights of the holders of Senior Notes or Senior Certificates, as applicable. The subordination of a class may apply only in the event of (or may be limited to) particular types of losses or shortfalls. The prospectus supplement will set forth information concerning the amount of subordination of a class or classes of Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable, in a series, the circumstances in which that subordination will be applicable and the manner, if any, in which the amount of subordination will be effected.

Cross-Support Provisions

If the Assets for a series are divided into separate groups, each supporting a separate class or classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of a series, credit support may be provided by cross-support provisions requiring that distributions be made on Senior Notes or Senior Certificates, as applicable, evidencing interests in one group of mortgage loans before distributions on Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable, evidencing interests in a different group of mortgage loans within the trust fund. The prospectus supplement for a series that includes a cross-support provision will describe the manner and conditions for applying those provisions.

Limited Guarantee

If specified in the prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, credit enhancement may be provided in the form of a limited guarantee issued by a guarantor named in the prospectus supplement.

Financial Guaranty Insurance Policy or Surety Bond

Credit enhancement may be provided in the form of a financial guaranty insurance policy or a surety bond issued by an insurer named in the policy or surety bond, if specified in the prospectus supplement.

Letter of Credit

Alternative credit support for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be provided by the issuance of a letter of credit by the bank or financial institution specified in the prospectus

supplement. The coverage, amount and frequency of any reduction in coverage provided by a letter of credit issued for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be set forth in the prospectus supplement relating to that series.

Pool Insurance Policies

If specified in the prospectus supplement relating to a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, a pool insurance policy for the mortgage loans in the related trust fund will be obtained. The pool insurance policy will cover any loss (subject to the limitations described in the prospectus supplement) by reason of default to the extent a related mortgage loan is not covered by any primary mortgage insurance policy. The amount and principal terms of any pool insurance coverage will be set forth in the prospectus supplement.

Primary Mortgage Insurance

To the extent provided in the prospectus supplement, some of the Mortgage Loans may be insured by primary mortgage insurance.

A primary mortgage insurance policy generally insures against default on the subject mortgage loan up to an amount set forth therein, unless and until the principal balance of the mortgage loan is reduced to a level that would produce a loan-to-value ratio equal to or less than 78%. However, the foregoing standard may vary significantly depending on the characteristics of the subject mortgage loans and the applicable underwriting standards. A mortgage loan will not be considered to be an exception to the foregoing standard if no primary mortgage insurance policy was obtained at origination but the mortgage loan has amortized to a 78% or less loan-to-value ratio level as of the Cut-off Date. In most cases, the related Servicer will have the ability to cancel any primary mortgage insurance policy if the loan-to-value ratio of the subject Mortgage Loan is reduced to 78% or less, or a lesser specified percentage, based on an appraisal of the Mortgaged Property after the Closing Date or as a result of principal payments that reduce the principal balance of the subject Mortgage Loan after the Closing Date.

Pursuant to recently enacted federal legislation, mortgagors with respect to many residential mortgage loans originated on or after July 29, 1999, will have a right to request the cancellation of any primary mortgage insurance policy insuring loans when the outstanding principal amount of the mortgage loan has been reduced or is scheduled to have been reduced to 78% or less of the value of the mortgaged property at the time the mortgage loan was originated. The mortgagor's right to request the cancellation of the policy is subject to certain conditions, including (i) the condition that no monthly payment has been thirty days or more past due during the twelve months prior to the cancellation date, and no monthly payment has been sixty days or more past due during the twelve months prior to that period, (ii) there has been no decline in the value of the mortgaged property since the time the mortgage loan was originated and (iii) the mortgaged property is not encumbered by subordinate liens. In addition, any requirement for primary mortgage insurance will automatically terminate when the scheduled principal balance of the mortgage loan, based on the original amortization schedule for the mortgage loan, is reduced to 78% or less of the value of the mortgaged property at the time of origination, provided the mortgage loan is current. The legislation requires that mortgagors be provided written notice of these cancellation rights at the origination of the mortgage loans.

If the requirement for primary mortgage insurance is not otherwise canceled or terminated in the circumstances described above, it must be terminated no later than the first day of the month immediately following the date that is the midpoint of the loan's amortization period, if, on that date, the borrower is current on the payments required by the terms of the mortgage loan. The mortgagee's or servicer's failure to comply with the law could subject such parties to civil money penalties but would not affect the validity or enforceability of the mortgage loan. The law does not preempt any state law regulating primary mortgage insurance except to the extent that such law is inconsistent with the federal law and then only to the extent of the inconsistency.

Mortgage loans which are subject to negative amortization will only be covered by a primary mortgage insurance policy if that coverage was required upon their origination, notwithstanding that subsequent negative amortization may cause that mortgage loan's loan-to-value ratio, based on the then-current balance, to subsequently exceed the limits which would have required coverage upon their origination. Primary mortgage insurance policies may be required to be obtained and paid for by the mortgagor, or may be paid for by the servicer.

While the terms and conditions of primary mortgage insurance policies issued by one primary mortgage insurer will usually differ from those in primary mortgage insurance policies issued by other primary mortgage insurers, each primary mortgage insurance policy generally will pay either:

- the insured percentage of the loss on the related mortgaged property;
- the entire amount of the loss, after receipt by the primary mortgage insurer of good and merchantable title to, and possession of, the mortgaged property; or
- at the option of the primary mortgage insurer under certain primary mortgage insurance policies, the sum of the delinquent monthly payments plus any advances made by the insured, both to the date of the claim payment and, thereafter, monthly payments in the amount that would have become due under the mortgage loan if it had not been discharged plus any advances made by the insured until the earlier of (a) the date the mortgage loan would have been discharged in full if the default had not occurred or (b) an approved sale.

The amount of the loss as calculated under a primary mortgage insurance policy covering a mortgage loan will in most cases consist of the unpaid principal amount of such mortgage loan and accrued and unpaid interest thereon and reimbursement of some expenses, less:

- rents or other payments received by the insured, other than the proceeds of hazard insurance, that are derived from the related mortgaged property;
- hazard insurance proceeds received by the insured in excess of the amount required to restore the mortgaged property and which have not been applied to the payment of the mortgage loan;
- amounts expended but not approved by the primary mortgage insurer;
- claim payments previously made on the mortgage loan; and
- unpaid premiums and other amounts.

As conditions precedent to the filing or payment of a claim under a primary mortgage insurance policy, in the event of default by the mortgagor, the insured will typically be required, among other things, to:

- advance or discharge (a) hazard insurance premiums and (b) as necessary and approved in advance by the primary mortgage insurer, real estate taxes, protection and preservation expenses and foreclosure and related costs;
- in the event of any physical loss or damage to the mortgaged property, have the mortgaged property restored to at least its condition at the effective date of the primary mortgage insurance policy, ordinary wear and tear excepted; and
- tender to the primary insurer good and merchantable title to, and possession of, the mortgaged property.

Special Hazard Insurance Policies

A special hazard insurance policy may also be obtained for the related trust fund, if specified in the prospectus supplement, in the amount set forth in the prospectus supplement. The special hazard insurance policy will, subject to the limitations described in the prospectus supplement, protect against loss by reason of damage to Mortgaged Properties caused by hazards not insured against under the standard form of hazard insurance policy for the respective states, in which the Mortgaged Properties are located. The amount and principal terms of any special hazard insurance coverage will be set forth in the prospectus supplement.

Borrower Bankruptcy Bond

Losses resulting from a bankruptcy proceeding relating to a borrower affecting the mortgage loans in a trust fund for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will, if specified in the prospectus supplement, be covered under a borrower bankruptcy bond (or any other instrument that will not result in a downgrading of the rating of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of a series by the rating agency or agencies that rate that series). Any borrower bankruptcy bond or any other instrument will provide for coverage in an amount meeting the criteria of the rating agency or agencies rating the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of the related series, which amount will be set forth in the prospectus supplement. The amount and principal terms of any borrower bankruptcy coverage will be set forth in the prospectus supplement.

Reserve Funds

If so provided in the prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, deficiencies in amounts otherwise payable on those Notes or Certificates, as applicable, or specific classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be covered by one or more reserve funds in which cash, a letter of credit, Permitted Investments, a demand note or a combination of these will be deposited, in the amounts so specified in the prospectus supplement. The reserve funds for a series may also be funded over time by depositing a specified amount of the distributions received on the related Assets as specified in the prospectus supplement.

Amounts on deposit in any reserve fund for a series, together with the reinvestment income on these amounts, if any, will be applied for the purposes, in the manner, and to the extent specified

in the prospectus supplement. A reserve fund may be provided to increase the likelihood of timely distributions of principal of and interest on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable. If specified in the prospectus supplement, reserve funds may be established to provide limited protection against only some types of losses and shortfalls. Following each Distribution Date amounts in a reserve fund in excess of any amount required to be maintained in the reserve fund may be released from the reserve fund under the conditions and to the extent specified in the prospectus supplement and will not be available for further application to the Notes or Certificates, as applicable.

Money deposited in any reserve funds will be invested in Permitted Investments, to the extent specified in the prospectus supplement. To the extent specified in the prospectus supplement, any reinvestment income or other gain from those investments will be credited to the related reserve fund for that series, and any loss resulting from those investments will be charged to the reserve fund. However, that income may be payable to any related servicer or another service provider or other entity. To the extent specified in the prospectus supplement, the reserve fund, if any, for a series will not be a part of the trust fund.

Additional information concerning any reserve fund will be set forth in the prospectus supplement, including the initial balance of the reserve fund, the balance required to be maintained in the reserve fund, the manner in which the required balance will decrease over time, the manner of funding the reserve fund, the purposes for which funds in the reserve fund may be applied to make distributions to securityholders and use of investment earnings from the reserve fund, if any.

Overcollateralization

If specified in the prospectus supplement, subordination provisions of a trust fund may be used to accelerate to a limited extent the amortization of one or more classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, relative to the amortization of the related Assets. The accelerated amortization is achieved by the application of excess interest to the payment of principal of one or more classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable. This acceleration feature creates, for the Assets or groups of Assets, overcollateralization, which is the excess of the total principal balance of the related Assets, or a group of related Assets, over the principal balance of the related class or classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable. This acceleration may continue for the life of the related Security, or may be limited. In the case of limited acceleration, once the required level of overcollateralization is reached, and subject to the provisions specified in the prospectus supplement, the limited acceleration feature may cease, unless necessary to maintain the required level of overcollateralization.

Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans

The following discussion contains general summaries of material legal matters relating to the loans. Because the legal matters are determined primarily by applicable state law and because state laws may differ substantially, the summaries do not purport to be complete, to reflect the laws of any particular state or to encompass the laws of all states in which security for the loans may be situated. The summaries are qualified in their entirety by reference to the applicable laws of the states in which loans may be originated.

General

Single Family Loans, Multifamily Loans and Home Equity Loans.

The loans may be secured by deeds of trust, mortgages, security deeds or deeds to secure debt, depending upon the prevailing practice in the state in which the property subject to the loan is located. A mortgage creates a lien upon the real property encumbered by the mortgage. The mortgage lien generally is not prior to the lien for real estate taxes and assessments. Priority between mortgages depends on their terms and generally on the order of recording with a state or county office. There are two parties to a mortgage: the mortgagor, who is the borrower and owner of the mortgaged property, and the mortgagee, who is the lender. Under the mortgage instrument, the mortgagor delivers to the mortgagee a note or bond and the mortgage. Although a deed of trust is similar to a mortgage, a deed of trust formally has three parties: the borrower-property owner called the trustor (similar to a mortgagor), a lender (similar to a mortgagee) called the beneficiary, and a third-party grantee called the trustee. Under a deed of trust, the borrower grants the property, irrevocably until the debt is paid, in trust, generally with a power of sale, to the trustee to secure payment of the obligation. A security deed and a deed to secure debt are special types of deeds which indicate on their face that they are granted to secure an underlying debt. By executing a security deed or deed to secure debt, the grantor conveys to the grantee title to, as opposed to merely creating a lien upon, the subject property until such time as the underlying debt is repaid. The trustee's authority under a deed of trust, the mortgagee's authority under a mortgage and the grantee's authority under a security deed or deed to secure debt are governed by law and, with respect to some deeds of trust, the directions of the beneficiary.

Cooperative Loans.

Certain of the loans may be cooperative loans. The cooperative owns all the real property that comprises the related project, including the land, separate dwelling units and all common areas. The cooperative is directly responsible for project management and, in most cases, payment of real estate taxes and hazard and liability insurance. If, as is generally the case, there is a blanket mortgage on the cooperative and/or underlying land, the cooperative, as project mortgagor, is also responsible for meeting these mortgage obligations. A blanket mortgage is ordinarily incurred by the cooperative in connection with the construction or purchase of the cooperative's apartment building. The interest of the occupant under proprietary leases or occupancy agreements to which the cooperative is a party are generally subordinate to the interest of the holder of the blanket mortgage in that building. If the cooperative is unable to meet the payment obligations arising under its blanket mortgage, the mortgagee holding the blanket mortgage could foreclose on that mortgage and terminate all subordinate proprietary leases and occupancy agreements. In addition, the blanket mortgage on a cooperative may provide financing in the form of a mortgage that does not fully amortize with a significant portion of principal being due in one lump sum at final maturity. The inability of the cooperative to refinance this mortgage and its consequent inability to make such final payment could lead to foreclosure by the mortgagee providing the financing. A foreclosure in either event by the holder of the blanket mortgage could eliminate or significantly diminish the value of any collateral held by the lender who financed the purchase by an individual tenant-stockholder of cooperative shares or, in the case of a trust fund including cooperative loans, the collateral securing the cooperative loans.

A cooperative is owned by tenant-stockholders who, through ownership of stock, shares or membership certificates in the corporation, receive proprietary leases or occupancy agreements

which confer exclusive rights to occupy specific units. Generally, a tenant-stockholder of a cooperative must make a monthly payment to the cooperative representing such tenant-stockholder's pro rata share of the cooperative's payments for its blanket mortgage, real property taxes, maintenance expenses and other capital or ordinary expenses. An ownership interest in a cooperative and the accompanying rights are financed through a cooperative share loan evidenced by a promissory note and secured by a security interest in the occupancy agreement or proprietary lease and in the related cooperative shares. The lender takes possession of the share certificate and a counterpart of the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement and a financing statement covering the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement and the cooperative shares is filed in the appropriate state and local offices to perfect the lender's interest in its collateral. Subject to the limitations discussed below, upon default of the tenant-stockholder, the lender may sue for judgment on the promissory note, dispose of the collateral at a public or private sale or otherwise proceed against the collateral or against the tenant-stockholder as an individual as provided in the security agreement covering the assignment of the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement and the pledge of cooperative shares.

Manufactured Housing Contracts.

Each Manufactured Housing Contract evidences both

- the obligation of the borrower to repay the loan it represents, and
- the grant of a security interest in a manufactured home to secure repayment of the loan.

The Manufactured Housing Contracts generally are "chattel paper" as defined in the Uniform Commercial Code in effect in the states in which the manufactured homes initially were registered. Pursuant to the UCC, the rules governing the sale of chattel paper are similar to those governing the perfection of a security interest in chattel paper. Under the related pooling and servicing agreement, the depositor will transfer physical possession of the Manufactured Housing Contracts to the trustee or its custodian. In addition the depositor will file UCC-1 financing statements in the appropriate states to give notice of the trustee's ownership of the Manufactured Housing Contracts. Under the laws of most states, manufactured housing constitutes personal property and is subject to the motor vehicle registration laws of the state or other jurisdiction in which the unit is located. In a few states, where certificates of title are not required for manufactured homes, security interests are perfected by the filing of a financing statement under Article 9 of the UCC which has been adopted by all states. The certificate of title laws adopted by the majority of states provide that ownership of motor vehicles and manufactured housing shall be evidenced by a certificate of title generally issued by the motor vehicles department of the state. In states which have enacted certificate of title laws, a security interest in a unit of manufactured housing, so long as it is not attached to land in so permanent a fashion as to become a fixture, is generally perfected by the recording of the interest on the certificate of title to the unit in the appropriate motor vehicle registration office or by delivery of the required documents and payment of a fee to that office, depending on state law.

Unless otherwise specified in the related prospectus supplement, the master servicer will be required to effect such notation or delivery of the required documents and fees and to obtain possession of the certificate of title, as appropriate under the laws of the state in which any manufactured home is registered. If the master servicer fails to effect such notation or delivery, due to clerical errors or otherwise, or files the security interest under the wrong law (for example, under a motor vehicle title statute rather than under the UCC, in a few states), the trustee may not have a first

priority security interest in the manufactured home securing the affected Manufactured Housing Contract. As manufactured homes have become larger and have often been attached to their sites without any apparent intention to move them, courts in many states have held that manufactured homes may, under certain circumstances, become subject to real estate title and recording laws. As a result, a security interest in a manufactured home could be rendered subordinate to the interests of other parties claiming an interest in the home under applicable state real estate law. In order to perfect a security interest in a manufactured home under real estate laws, the holder of the security interest must file either a "fixture filing" under the provisions of the UCC or a real estate mortgage under the real estate laws of the state where the manufactured home is located. These filings must be made in the real estate records office of the county where the manufactured home is located. Generally, Manufactured Housing Contracts will contain provisions prohibiting the borrower from permanently attaching the manufactured home to its site. So long as the borrower does not violate this agreement, a security interest in the manufactured home will be governed by the certificate of title laws or the UCC, and the notation of the security interest on the certificate of title or the filing of a UCC financing statement will be effective to maintain the priority of the security interest in the manufactured home. If, however, a manufactured home is permanently attached to its site, other parties could obtain an interest in the manufactured home which is prior to the security interest originally retained by the seller and transferred to the depositor.

The depositor will assign to the trustee, on behalf of the securityholders, a security interest in the manufactured homes. Unless otherwise specified in the related prospectus supplement, none of the depositor, the master servicer or the trustee will amend the certificates of title to identify the trustee, on behalf of the securityholders, as the new secured party and, accordingly, the depositor or the seller will continue to be named as the secured party on the certificates of title relating to the manufactured homes. In most states, the assignment is an effective conveyance of the security interest without amendment of any lien noted on the related certificate of title and the new secured party succeeds to the depositor's rights as the secured party. However, in some states there exists a risk that, in the absence of an amendment to the certificate of title, assignment of the security interest might not be held effective against creditors of the depositor or seller.

In the absence of fraud, forgery or permanent affixation of the manufactured home to its site by the home owner, or administrative error by state recording officials, the notation of the lien of the trustee on the certificate of title or delivery of the required documents and fees will be sufficient to protect the trustee against the rights of subsequent purchasers of the manufactured home or subsequent lenders who take a security interest in the manufactured home. In the case of any manufactured home as to which the security interest assigned to the depositor and the trustee is not perfected, the security interest would be subordinate to, among others, subsequent purchasers for value of the manufactured home and holders of perfected security interests in the home. There also exists a risk that, in not identifying the trustee, on behalf of the securityholders, as the new secured party on the certificate of title, the security interest of the trustee could be released through fraud or negligence.

If the owner of a manufactured home moves it to a state other than the state in which it initially is registered, the perfected security interest in the manufactured home under the laws of most states would continue for four months after relocation and thereafter until the owner re-registers the manufactured home in the new state. If the owner were to relocate a manufactured home to another state and re-register the manufactured home in the new state, and if steps are not taken to re-perfect the trustee's security interest in the new state, the security interest in the manufactured home would cease to be perfected. A majority of states generally require surrender of a certificate of title to re-

register a manufactured home. Accordingly, the trustee must surrender possession if it holds the certificate of title to the manufactured home or, in the case of manufactured homes registered in states which provide for notation of lien, the master servicer would receive notice of surrender if the security interest in the manufactured home is noted on the certificate of title. Accordingly, the trustee would have the opportunity to re-perfect its security interest in the manufactured home in the new state. In states which do not require a certificate of title for registration of a manufactured home, re-registration could defeat perfection. Similarly, when a borrower under a Manufactured Housing Contract sells a manufactured home, the lender must surrender possession of the certificate of title or it will receive notice as a result of its lien noted thereon and accordingly will have an opportunity to require satisfaction of the related Manufactured Housing Contract before the lien is released. The master servicer will be obligated, at its own expense, to take all steps necessary to maintain perfection of security interests in the manufactured homes.

Under the laws of most states, liens for repairs performed on a manufactured home take priority even over a perfected security interest. The depositor will obtain the representation of the seller that it has no knowledge of any repair liens with respect to any manufactured home securing a Manufactured Housing Contract. However, repair liens could arise at any time during the term of a Manufactured Housing Contract. No notice will be given to the trustee or securityholders in the event a repair lien arises.

Foreclosure

Single Family Loans, Multi-Family Loans and Home Equity Loans.

Foreclosure of a deed of trust is generally accomplished by a non-judicial sale under a specific provision in the deed of trust which authorizes the trustee to sell the mortgaged property at public auction upon any default by the borrower under the terms of the note or deed of trust. In some states, such as California, the trustee must record a notice of default and send a copy to the borrower-trustor, to any person who has recorded a request for a copy of any notice of default and notice of sale, to any successor in interest to the borrower-trustor, to the beneficiary of any junior deed of trust and to certain other persons. Before such non-judicial sale takes place, typically a notice of sale must be posted in a public place and published during a specific period of time in one or more newspapers, posted on the property and sent to parties having an interest of record in the property.

Foreclosure of a mortgage is generally accomplished by judicial action. The action is initiated by the service of legal pleadings upon all parties having an interest in the mortgaged property. Delays in completion of the foreclosure may occasionally result from difficulties in locating necessary parties. Judicial foreclosure proceedings are often not contested by any of the parties. When the mortgagee's right to foreclosure is contested, the legal proceedings necessary to resolve the issue can be time consuming. After the completion of a judicial foreclosure proceeding, the court generally issues a judgment of foreclosure and appoints a referee or other court officer to conduct the sale of the property. In general, the borrower, or any other person having a junior encumbrance on the real estate, may, during a statutorily prescribed reinstatement period, cure a monetary default by paying the entire amount in arrears plus other designated costs and expenses incurred in enforcing the obligation. Generally, state law controls the amount of foreclosure expenses and costs, including attorneys' fees, which may be recovered by a lender. After the reinstatement period has expired without the default having been cured, the borrower or junior lienholder no longer has the right to reinstate the loan and must pay the loan in full to prevent the scheduled foreclosure sale. If the deed of trust is not reinstated, a notice of sale must be posted in a

public place and, in most states, published for a specific period of time in one or more newspapers. In addition, some state laws require that a copy of the notice of sale be posted on the property and sent to all parties having an interest in the real property.

Although foreclosure sales are typically public sales, frequently no third-party purchaser bids in excess of the lender's lien because of the difficulty of determining the exact status of title to the property, the possible deterioration of the property during the foreclosure proceedings and a requirement that the purchaser pay for the property in cash or by cashier's check. Thus the foreclosing lender often purchases the property from the trustee or referee for an amount equal to the principal amount outstanding under the loan plus accrued and unpaid interest and the expenses of foreclosure. Thereafter, the lender will assume the burden of ownership, including obtaining hazard insurance and making such repairs at its own expense as are necessary to render the property suitable for sale. The lender will commonly obtain the services of a real estate broker and pay the broker's commission in connection with the sale of the property. Depending upon market conditions, the ultimate proceeds of the sale of the property may not equal the lender's investment in the property.

When the beneficiary under a junior mortgage or deed of trust cures the default on the related senior mortgage or reinstates or redeems the senior mortgage by paying it in full, the amount paid by the beneficiary to cure, reinstate or redeem the senior mortgage becomes part of the indebtedness secured by the junior mortgage or deed of trust. See "—Junior Mortgages, Rights of Senior Mortgages" below.

Cooperative Loans.

Cooperative shares owned by a tenant-stockholder and pledged to a lender are, in almost all cases, subject to restrictions on transfer as set forth in the cooperative's articles of incorporation and by-laws, as well as in the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement, and may be cancelled by the cooperative if the tenant-stockholder fails to pay rent or other obligations or charges owed, including mechanics' liens against the cooperative apartment building incurred by such tenant-stockholder. The proprietary lease or occupancy agreement generally permits the cooperative to terminate such lease or agreement in the event an obligor fails to make payments or defaults in the performance of covenants required thereunder. Typically, the lender and the cooperative enter into a recognition agreement which establishes the rights and obligations of both parties in the event of a default by the tenant-stockholder on its obligations under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement. A default by the tenant-stockholder under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement will usually constitute a default under the security agreement between the lender and the tenant-stockholder.

The recognition agreement generally provides that, in the event that the tenant-stockholder has defaulted under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement, the cooperative will take no action to terminate such lease or agreement until the lender has been provided with an opportunity to cure the default. The recognition agreement typically provides, that if the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement is terminated, the cooperative will recognize the lender's lien against proceeds from the sale of the cooperative apartment, subject, however, to the cooperative's right to sums due under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement. The total amount owed to the cooperative by the tenant-stockholder, which the lender generally cannot restrict and does not monitor, could reduce the value of the collateral below the outstanding principal balance of the cooperative loan and accrued and unpaid interest.

Recognition agreements also provide that, in the event of a foreclosure on a cooperative loan, the lender must obtain the approval or consent of the cooperative as required by the proprietary lease before transferring the cooperative shares or assigning the proprietary lease. Generally, lenders are not limited in any rights they may have to dispossess tenant-stockholders.

In some states, foreclosure on the cooperative shares is accomplished by a sale in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the UCC and the security agreement relating to those shares. Article 9 of the UCC requires that a sale be conducted in a “commercially reasonable” manner. Whether a foreclosure sale has been conducted in a “commercially reasonable” manner will depend on the facts in each case. In determining commercial reasonableness, a court will look to the notice given the debtor and the method, manner, time, place and terms of the foreclosure.

Article 9 of the UCC provides that the proceeds of the sale will be applied first to pay the costs and expenses of the sale and then to satisfy the indebtedness secured by the lender’s security interest. The recognition agreement, however, generally provides that the lender’s right to reimbursement is subject to the right of the cooperative to receive sums due under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement. If there are proceeds remaining, the lender must account for the surplus to subordinate lenders or the tenant-stockholder as provided in the UCC. Conversely, if a portion of the indebtedness remains unpaid, the tenant-stockholder is generally responsible for the deficiency. See “—Anti-Deficiency Legislation and Other Limitations on Lenders” below.

In the case of foreclosure on a building which was converted from a rental building to a building owned by a cooperative under a non-eviction plan, some states require that a purchaser at a foreclosure sale take the property subject to rent control and rent stabilization laws which apply to certain tenants who elected to remain in the building but who did not purchase shares in the cooperative when the building was so converted.

Repossession of Manufactured Homes

Repossession of manufactured housing is governed by state law. A number of states have enacted legislation that requires that the debtor be given an opportunity to cure a monetary default (typically 30 days to bring the account current) before repossession can commence. So long as a manufactured home has not become attached to real estate in such way that it may be treated as a part of the real estate under applicable state law, repossession in the event of a default by the obligor will generally be governed by the UCC. Article 9 of the UCC provides the statutory framework for the repossession of manufactured housing. While the UCC as adopted by the various states may vary in certain particulars, the general repossession procedure is discussed below.

Because manufactured homes generally depreciate in value, it is unlikely that repossession and resale of a manufactured home will result in the full recovery of the outstanding principal and unpaid interest on the related defaulted Manufactured Housing Contract.

Except in those states where the debtor must receive notice of the right to cure a default, repossession can commence immediately upon default without prior notice. Repossession may be effected either through self-help (peaceable retaking without court order), voluntary repossession or through judicial process (repossession pursuant to court-issued writ of replevin). The self-help and/or voluntary repossession methods, which are more commonly employed, are accomplished simply by retaking possession of the manufactured home. In cases in which the debtor objects or raises a defense to repossession, a court order must be obtained from the appropriate state court, and

the manufactured home must then be repossessed in accordance with that order. Whether the method employed is self-help, voluntary repossession or judicial repossession, the repossession can be accomplished either by an actual physical removal of the manufactured home to a secure location for refurbishment and resale or by removing the occupants and their belongings from the manufactured home and maintaining possession of the manufactured home on the location where the occupants were residing. Various factors may affect whether the manufactured home is physically removed or left on location, such as the nature and term of the lease of the site on which it is located and the condition of the unit. In many cases, leaving the manufactured home on location is preferable, in the event that the home is already set up, because the expenses of retaking and redelivery will be saved. However, in those cases where the home is left on location, expenses for site rentals will usually be incurred.

Once repossession has been achieved, preparation for the subsequent disposition of the manufactured home can commence. The disposition may be by public or private sale provided the method, manner, time, place and other terms of the sale are commercially reasonable.

Sale proceeds are to be applied first to reasonable repossession expenses (expenses incurred in retaking, storage, preparing for sale to include refurbishing costs and selling) and then to satisfaction of the indebtedness. While some states impose prohibitions or limitations on deficiency judgments if the net proceeds from resale do not cover the full amount of the indebtedness, the remainder may be sought from the debtor in the form of a deficiency judgment in those states that do not prohibit or limit such judgments. The deficiency judgment is a personal judgment against the debtor for the shortfall. Occasionally, after resale of a manufactured home and payment of all expenses and indebtedness, there is a surplus of funds. In that case, the UCC requires the party suing for the deficiency judgment to remit the surplus to the subordinate creditors or the debtor, as provided in the UCC. Because the defaulting owner of a manufactured home generally has very little capital or income available following repossession, a deficiency judgment may not be sought in many cases or, if obtained, will be settled at a significant discount in light of the defaulting owner's strained financial condition.

Any contract secured by a manufactured home located in Louisiana will be governed by Louisiana Revised Statutes in addition to Article 9 of the UCC. Louisiana law provides similar mechanisms for perfection and enforcement of a security interest in manufactured housing used as collateral for an installment sale contract or installment loan agreement.

Under Louisiana law, a manufactured home that has been permanently affixed to real estate will nevertheless remain subject to the motor vehicle registration laws unless the obligor and any holder of a security interest in the property execute and file in the real estate records for the parish in which the property is located a document converting the unit into real property. A manufactured home that is converted into real property but is then removed from its site can be converted back to personal property governed by the motor vehicle registration laws if the obligor executes and files various documents in the appropriate real estate records and all mortgagees under real estate mortgages on the property and the land to which it was affixed file releases with the motor vehicle commission.

So long as a manufactured home remains subject to the Louisiana motor vehicle laws, liens are recorded on the certificate of title by the motor vehicle commissioner and repossession can be accomplished only after the obligor's abandonment or with the obligor's consent given after or in contemplation of default, or pursuant to judicial process and seizure by the sheriff.

Rights of Redemption

Single Family Loans, Multifamily Loans and Home Equity Loans.

In some states, after sale pursuant to a deed of trust or foreclosure of a mortgage, the borrower and foreclosed junior lienors are given a statutory period in which to redeem the mortgaged property from the foreclosure sale. In some states, redemption may occur only upon payment of the entire principal balance of the loan plus accrued interest and expenses of foreclosure. In other states, redemption may be authorized if the former borrower pays only a portion of the sums due. The effect of a statutory right of redemption would defeat the title of any purchaser from the lender subsequent to foreclosure or sale under a deed of trust. Consequently, the practical effect of the redemption right is to force the lender to retain the property and pay the expenses of ownership until the redemption period has run.

Manufactured Housing Contracts.

While state laws do not usually require notice to be given debtors prior to repossession, many states do require delivery of a notice of default and of the debtor's right to cure defaults before repossession. The law in most states also requires that the debtor be given notice of sale prior to the resale of a manufactured home so that the owner may redeem at or before resale. In addition, the sale generally must comply with the requirements of the UCC.

Equitable Limitations on Remedies

In connection with lenders' attempts to realize upon their security, courts have invoked general equitable principles. The equitable principles are generally designed to relieve the borrower from the legal effect of defaults under the loan documents. Examples of judicial remedies that have been fashioned include judicial requirements that the lender undertake affirmative and expensive actions to determine the causes of the borrower's default and the likelihood that the borrower will be able to reinstate the loan. In some cases, courts have substituted their judgment for the lender's judgment and have required that lenders reinstate loans or recast payment schedules in order to accommodate borrowers who are suffering from temporary financial disability. In other cases, courts have limited the right of a lender to realize upon its security if the default under the security agreement is not monetary, such as the borrower's failure to maintain the property adequately or the borrower's execution of secondary financing affecting the property. Finally, some courts have been faced with the issue of whether or not federal or state constitutional provisions reflecting due process concerns for adequate notice require that borrowers under security agreements receive notices in addition to the statutorily prescribed minimums. For the most part, these cases have upheld the notice provisions as being reasonable or have found that, in some cases involving the sale by a trustee under a deed of trust or by a mortgagee under a mortgage having a power of sale, there is insufficient state action to afford constitutional protections to the borrower.

Anti-Deficiency Legislation and Other Limitations on Lenders

Generally, Article 9 of the UCC governs foreclosure on cooperative shares and the related proprietary lease or occupancy agreement. Certain states, including California, have adopted statutory prohibitions restricting the right of the beneficiary or mortgagee to obtain a deficiency judgment against borrowers financing the purchase of their residence or following sale under a deed of trust or certain other foreclosure proceedings. A deficiency judgment is a personal judgment

against the borrower equal in most cases to the difference between the amount due to the lender and the fair market value of the real property sold at the foreclosure sale. As a result of these prohibitions, it is anticipated that in many instances the master servicer will not seek deficiency judgments against defaulting borrowers. Under the laws applicable in most states, a creditor is entitled to obtain a deficiency judgment for any deficiency following possession and resale of a manufactured home. However, some states impose prohibitions or limitations on deficiency judgments in these cases.

In addition to anti-deficiency and related legislation, numerous other federal and state statutory provisions, including the Bankruptcy Code, the federal Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 and state laws affording relief to debtors, may interfere with or affect the ability of the secured mortgage lender to realize upon its security. For example, in a proceeding under the Bankruptcy Code, a lender may not foreclose on the mortgaged property without the permission of the bankruptcy court. If the mortgaged property is not the debtor's principal residence and the bankruptcy court determines that the value of the mortgaged property is less than the principal balance of the mortgage loan, the rehabilitation plan proposed by the debtor may

- reduce the secured indebtedness to the value of the mortgaged property as of the date of the commencement of the bankruptcy thereby rendering the lender a general unsecured creditor for the difference,
- reduce the monthly payments due under the mortgage loan,
- change the rate of interest of the mortgage loan, and
- alter the mortgage loan repayment schedule.

The effect of proceedings under the Bankruptcy Code, including but not limited to any automatic stay, could result in delays in receiving payments on the mortgage loans underlying a series of certificates and possible reductions in the aggregate amount of payments.

The federal tax laws provide priority to certain tax liens over the lien of a mortgage or secured party. In addition, substantive requirements are imposed upon mortgage lenders in connection with the origination and the servicing of mortgage loans by numerous federal and some state consumer protection laws. These laws include the federal Truth-in-Lending Act, or TILA, as implemented by Regulation Z, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, as implemented by Regulation Z, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, as implemented by Regulation X, Equal Credit Opportunity Act, as implemented by Regulation B, Fair Credit Billing Act, Fair Credit Reporting Act and related statutes. These federal laws impose specific statutory liabilities upon lenders who originate mortgage loans and who fail to comply with the provisions of the law. In some cases, this liability may affect assignees of the mortgage loans. In particular, an originator's failure to comply with certain requirements of the federal TILA, as implemented by Regulation Z, could subject both originators and assignees of such obligations to monetary penalties and could result in borrowers' rescinding the mortgage loans either against the originators or assignees.

Homeownership Act and Similar State Laws

Some of the mortgage loans, known as High Cost Loans, may be subject to the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994, or Homeownership Act, which amended TILA to

provide new requirements applicable to loans that exceed certain interest rate and/or points and fees thresholds. Purchasers or assignees of any High Cost Loan, including any trust, could be liable under federal law for all claims and be subject to all defenses that the borrower could assert against the originator of the High Cost Loan. Remedies available to the borrower include monetary penalties, as well as rescission rights if the appropriate disclosures were not given as required. The maximum damages that may be recovered under these provisions from an assignee, including the trust, is the remaining amount of indebtedness plus the total amount paid by the borrower in connection with the mortgage loan.

In addition to the Homeownership Act, a number of legislative proposals have been introduced at both the federal and state levels that are designed to discourage predatory lending practices. Some states have enacted, and other state or local governments may enact, laws that impose requirements and restrictions greater than those in the Homeownership Act. These laws prohibit inclusion of some provisions in mortgage loans that have interests rate or origination costs in excess of prescribed levels, and require that borrowers be given certain disclosures prior to the consummation of the mortgage loans. Purchasers or assignees of a mortgage loan, including the related trust, could be exposed to all claims and defenses that the borrower could assert against the originator of the mortgage loan for a violation of state law. Claims and defenses available to the borrower could include monetary penalties, recession and defenses to foreclosure action or an action to collect.

Some of the mortgage loans in a mortgage pool may be “home loans” and also may be “covered home loans” under the Georgia Fair Lending Act, or Georgia Act. The Georgia Act applies to any mortgage loan which is secured by a property located in the State of Georgia that is the borrower’s principal residence, and which has a principal amount not in excess of the conforming loan balance limit established by Fannie Mae. These loans are referred to under the Georgia Act as “home loans.” Certain home loans, which are referred to as “covered home loans” have met certain fee and finance-charge criteria. Certain covered home loans, which are referred to as “Georgia high-cost home loans,” have met higher limits regarding fees and finance charges. The Georgia Act prohibits certain activities and charges in connection with home loans. Additional prohibitions apply to cover home loans and further prohibitions apply to Georgia high-cost home loans.

Purchasers or assignees of a Georgia high-cost home loan, including the related trust, could be exposed to all claims and defenses that the borrower could assert against the originator of the home loan. Purchasers or assignees of a covered home loan, including the related trust, could be subject to defenses to prevent a foreclosure or action to collect or counterclaims of a borrower if the loan is in violation of the Georgia Act. Remedies available to a borrower include actual, statutory and punitive damages, costs and attorneys’ fees, rescission rights and other unspecified equitable remedies. No maximum penalty has been set with respect to violations of the Georgia Act, and courts have been given discretion under the statute to fashion equitable remedies as they deem appropriate.

There are some uncertainties in making a determination as to whether a particular Georgia loan is a covered home loan or a Georgia high-cost home loan, and in determining whether a loan complies with all of the provisions of the Georgia Act.

The Georgia Act was amended on March 7, 2003. Mortgage loans originated on or after that date are subject to a less stringent version of the Georgia Act.

Lawsuits have been brought in various states making claims against assignees of High Cost Loans for violations of federal and state law allegedly committed by the originator. Named defendants in these cases include numerous participants within the secondary mortgage market, including some securitization trusts.

The so-called Holder-in-Due-Course Rule of the Federal Trade Commission has the effect of subjecting a seller and certain related creditors and their assignees in a consumer credit transaction, and any assignee of the creditor, to all claims and defenses which the debtor in the transaction could assert against the seller of the goods. Liability under this FTC Rule is limited to the amounts paid by a debtor on a Manufactured Housing Contract, and the holder of the Manufactured Housing Contract may also be unable to collect amounts still due under the Manufactured Housing Contract.

Most of the Manufactured Housing Contracts in a pool will be subject to the requirements of this FTC Rule. Accordingly, the trustee, as holder of the Manufactured Housing Contracts, will be subject to any claims or defenses that the purchaser of the related manufactured home may assert against the seller of the manufactured home, or that the purchaser of the home improvements may assert against the contractor, subject to a maximum liability equal to the amounts paid by the obligor on the Manufactured Housing Contract. If an obligor is successful in asserting any such claim or defense, and if the seller had or should have had knowledge of such claim or defense, the master servicer will have the right to require the seller to repurchase the Manufactured Housing Contract because of a breach of its representation and warranty that no claims or defenses exist which would affect the borrower's obligation to make the required payments under the Manufactured Housing Contract.

A number of lawsuits are pending in the United States alleging personal injury from exposure to the chemical formaldehyde, which is present in many building materials including such manufactured housing components as plywood flooring and wall paneling. Some of these lawsuits are pending against manufacturers of manufactured housing, suppliers of component parts and others in the distribution process. Plaintiffs have won judgments in some of these lawsuits.

Under the FTC Rule discussed above, the holder of a Manufactured Housing Contract secured by a manufactured home with respect to which a formaldehyde claim has been asserted successfully may be liable to the borrower for the amount paid by the borrower on that Manufactured Housing Contract and may be unable to collect amounts still due under that Manufactured Housing Contract. Because the successful assertion of this type of claim would constitute the breach of a representation or warranty of the seller, the related securityholders would suffer a loss only to the extent that

- the seller fails to perform its obligation to repurchase that Manufactured Housing Contract, and
- the seller, the applicable depositor or the trustee is unsuccessful in asserting a claim of contribution or subrogation on behalf of the securityholders against the manufacturer or other who are directly liable to the plaintiff for damages.

Typical product liability insurance policies held by manufacturers and component suppliers of manufactured homes may not cover liabilities from the presence of formaldehyde in manufactured housing. As a result, recoveries from manufacturers and component suppliers may be limited to their corporate assets without the benefit of insurance.

Due-on-Sale Clauses

Unless otherwise provided in the related prospectus supplement, each conventional loan will contain a due-on-sale clause which will generally provide that, if the mortgagor or obligor sells, transfers or conveys the mortgaged property, the loan may be accelerated by the mortgagee or secured party. Unless otherwise provided in the related prospectus supplement, the master servicer will, to the extent it has knowledge of the sale, transfer or conveyance, exercise its rights to accelerate the maturity of the related loans through enforcement of the due-on-sale clauses, subject to applicable state law. Section 341(b) of the Garn-St. Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982 (“Garn-St. Germain”) permits a lender, subject to certain conditions, to “enter into or enforce a contract containing a due-on-sale clause with respect to a real property loan,” notwithstanding any contrary state law. Garn-St. Germain gave states that previously had enacted “due-on-sale” restrictions a three-year window to reenact the previous restrictions or enact new restrictions. Only six states acted within this window period: Arizona, Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico and Utah. Consequently, due-on-sale provisions in documents governed by the laws of those state are not preempted by federal law. With respect to loans secured by an owner-occupied residence including a manufactured home, the Garn-St Germain Act sets forth nine specific instances in which a mortgagee covered by the act may not exercise its rights under a due-on-sale clause, notwithstanding the fact that a transfer of the property may have occurred. The inability to enforce a due-on-sale clause may result in transfer of the mortgaged property to an uncreditworthy person, which could increase the likelihood of default, or may result in a mortgage bearing an interest rate below the current market rate being assumed by a new home buyer, which may affect the average life of the loans and the number of loans which may extend to maturity.

In addition, under the federal Bankruptcy Code, due-on-sale clauses may not be enforceable in bankruptcy proceedings and under certain circumstances may be eliminated in a resulting loan modification.

Prepayment Charges; Late Fees

Under certain state laws, prepayment charges with respect to prepayments on loans secured by liens encumbering owner-occupied residential properties may not be imposed after a certain period of time following the origination of a loan. Since many of the mortgaged properties will be owner-occupied, it is anticipated that prepayment charges may not be imposed with respect to many of the loans. The absence of this type of a restraint on prepayment, particularly with respect to fixed rate loans having higher loan rates or APRs, may increase the likelihood of refinancing or other early retirement of the loans. Legal restrictions, if any, on prepayment of Multifamily Loans will be described in the related prospectus supplement.

Loans may also contain provisions obligating the borrower to pay a late fee if payments are not timely made. In some states there may be specific limitations on the late charges that a lender may collect from the borrower for delinquent payments. Unless otherwise specified in the related prospectus supplement, late fees will be retained by the applicable servicer as additional servicing compensation.

Some state laws restrict the imposition of prepayment charges and late fees even when the loans expressly provide for the collection of those charges. Although the Alternative Mortgage Transaction Parity Act 1982, or the Parity Act, permits the collection of prepayment charges and late fees in connection with some types of eligible loans preempting any contrary state law prohibitions,

some states may not recognize the preemptive authority of the Parity Act or have formally opted out of the Parity Act. As a result, it is possible that prepayment charges may not be collected even on loans that provide for the payment of those charges unless otherwise specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement. The master servicer or any entity identified in the accompanying prospectus supplement will be entitled to all prepayment charges and late payment charges received on the loans and these amounts will not be available for payment on the securities. The Office of Thrift Supervision or OTS, the agency that administers the Parity Act for unregulated housing creditors, has withdrawn its favorable Parity Act regulations and chief counsel opinions that authorized lenders to charge prepayment charges and late fees in certain circumstances notwithstanding contrary state law, effective July 1, 2003. However, the OTS's ruling does not have retroactive effect on loans originated before July 1, 2003.

Applicability of Usury Laws

Title V of the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980 provides that state usury limitations shall not apply to certain types of residential first mortgage loans originated by certain lenders after March 31, 1980. The Office of Thrift Supervision, as successor to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, is authorized to issue rules and regulations and to publish interpretations governing implementation of Title V. The statute authorized any state to reimpose limitations on interest rates and finance charges by adopting before April 1, 1983 a law or constitutional provision which expressly rejects application of the federal law. Fifteen states adopted such a law prior to the April 1, 1983 deadline. In addition, even where Title V was not rejected, any state is authorized to adopt a provision limiting discount points or other charges on loans covered by Title V. No Manufactured Housing Contract secured by a manufactured home located in any state in which application of Title V was expressly rejected or a provision limiting discount points or other charges has been adopted will be included in any trust fund if the Manufactured Housing Contract imposes finance charges or provides for discount points or charges in excess of permitted levels.

Title V also provides that state usury limitations will not apply to any loan which is secured by a first lien on certain kinds of manufactured housing provided that certain conditions are satisfied. These conditions relate to the terms of any prepayment, balloon payment, late charges and deferral fees and the requirement of a 30-day notice period prior to instituting any action leading to repossession of or foreclosure with respect to the related unit.

Servicemembers Civil Relief Act

Generally, under the terms of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, formerly known as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, borrowers who enter military service after the origination of their mortgage loan may not be charged interest above an annual rate of 6% during the period of active duty status, unless a court orders otherwise upon application of the lender. The Relief Act also applies to borrowers who are members of the National Guard or are on reserve status at the time their mortgage is originated and are later called to active duty. It is possible that the interest rate limitation could have an effect, for an indeterminate period of time, on the ability of the master servicer to collect full amounts of interest on affected mortgage loans. Unless otherwise provided in the related prospectus supplement, any shortfall in interest collections resulting from the application of the Relief Act could result in losses to the related securityholders. In addition, the Relief Act imposes limitations which would impair the ability of the master servicer to foreclose on an affected mortgage loan during the borrower's period of active duty status. Thus, in the event that

a mortgage loan goes into default, the application of the Relief Act could cause delays and losses occasioned by the lender's inability to realize upon the mortgaged property in a timely fashion.

Environmental Risks

Real property pledged as security to a lender may be subject to unforeseen environmental risks. Under the laws of certain states, contamination of a property may give rise to a lien on the property to assure the payment of the costs of clean-up. In several states such a lien has priority over the lien of an existing mortgage against such property. In addition, under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA"), the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") may impose a lien on property where the EPA has incurred clean-up costs. However, a CERCLA lien is subordinate to pre-existing, perfected security interests.

Under the laws of some states and under CERCLA, there is a possibility that a lender may be held liable as an "owner" or "operator" for costs of addressing releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances at a property, regardless of whether or not the environmental damage or threat was caused by a current or prior owner or operator. CERCLA imposes liability for such costs on any and all "responsible parties," including owners or operators. However, CERCLA excludes from the definition of "owner or operator" a secured creditor who holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect its security interest but does not "participate in the management" of the property. Thus, if a lender's activities begin to encroach on the actual management of a contaminated facility or property, the lender may incur liability as an "owner or operator" under CERCLA. Similarly, if a lender forecloses and takes title to a contaminated facility or property, the lender may incur CERCLA liability in various circumstances, including, but not limited to, when it holds the facility or property as an investment, including leasing the facility or property to a third party, or fails to market the property in a timely fashion.

Whether actions taken by a lender would constitute participation in the management of a property so that the lender would lose the protection of the secured creditor exclusion referred to in the preceding paragraph, has been a matter of judicial interpretation of the statutory language, and court decisions have historically been inconsistent. In 1990, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit suggested, in *United States v. Fleet Factors Corp.*, that the mere capacity of the lender to influence a borrower's decisions regarding disposal of hazardous substances was sufficient participation in the management of the borrower's business to deny the protection of the secured creditor exclusion to the lender, regardless of whether the lender actually exercised such influence. Other judicial decisions did not interpret the secured creditor exclusion as narrowly as did the Eleventh Circuit.

This ambiguity appears to have been resolved by the enactment of the Asset Conservation, Lender Liability and Deposit Insurance Protection Act of 1996. The Asset Conservation Act provides that in order to be deemed to have participated in the management of a secured property, a lender must actually participate in the operational affairs of the property or of the borrower. The Asset Conservation Act also provides that participation in the management of the property does not include "merely having the capacity to influence, or unexercised right to control" operations. Rather, a lender will lose the protection of the secured creditor exclusion only if it exercises decision-making control over the borrower's environmental compliance and hazardous substance handling and disposal practices, or assumes day-to-day management of all operational functions of the secured property.

If a lender is or becomes liable, it can bring an action for contribution against any other “responsible parties,” including a previous owner or operator, who created the environmental hazard, but those persons or entities may be bankrupt or otherwise judgment-proof. The costs associated with environmental cleanup may be substantial. It is conceivable that the costs arising from the circumstances set forth above would result in a loss to the related securityholders.

CERCLA does not apply to petroleum products, and the secured creditor exclusion does not govern liability for cleanup costs under federal laws other than CERCLA, in particular Subtitle I of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which regulates underground petroleum storage tanks other than heating oil tanks. The EPA has adopted a lender liability rule for underground storage tanks under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation Act. Under this rule, a holder of a security interest in an underground storage tank or real property containing an underground storage tank is not considered an operator of the underground storage tank as long as petroleum is not added to, stored in or dispensed from the tank. Moreover, under the Asset Conservation Act, the protections accorded to lenders under CERCLA are also accorded to holders of security interests in underground petroleum storage tanks. It should be noted, however, that liability for cleanup of petroleum contamination may be governed by state law, which may not provide for any specific protection for secured creditors.

The Asset Conservation Act specifically addresses the potential liability under CERCLA of lenders that hold mortgages or similar conventional security interests in real property, as the trust fund generally does in connection with the loans. However, the Asset Conservation Act does not clearly address the potential liability of lenders who retain legal title to a property and enter into an agreement with the purchaser for the payment of the purchase price and interest over the term of the contract as is the case with the installment contracts.

If a lender (including a lender under an installment contract) is or becomes liable under CERCLA, it may be authorized to bring a statutory action for contribution against any other “responsible parties”, including a previous owner or operator. However, these persons or entities may be bankrupt or otherwise judgment proof, and the costs associated with environmental cleanup and related actions may be substantial. Moreover, some state laws imposing liability for addressing hazardous substances do not contain exemptions from liability for lenders. Whether the costs of addressing a release or threatened release at a property pledged as collateral for one of the loans (or at a property subject to an installment contract), would be imposed on the trust fund, and thus occasion a loss to the securityholders, depends on the specific factual and legal circumstances at issue.

Except as otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, at the time the mortgage loans were originated, no environmental assessment or a very limited environment assessment of the mortgage properties was conducted.

The pooling and servicing agreement will provide that the master servicer, acting on behalf of the trust fund, may not acquire title to a multifamily residential property or mixed-use property underlying a loan or take over its operation unless the master servicer has previously determined, based upon a report prepared by a person who regularly conducts environmental audits, that the mortgaged property is in compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations or that the acquisition would not be more detrimental than beneficial to the value of the mortgaged property and the interests of the related securityholders.

The Home Improvement Contracts

General.

The Home Improvement Contracts, other than those that are unsecured or secured by mortgages on real estate, generally are “chattel paper” or constitute “purchase money security interests” each as defined in the UCC. Under the UCC, the sale of chattel paper is treated in a manner similar to perfection of a security interest in chattel paper. Under the related agreement, the depositor will transfer physical possession of these contracts to the trustee or a designated custodian or may retain possession of them as custodian for the trustee. In addition, the depositor will file a UCC-1 financing statement in the appropriate states to give notice of the trustee’s ownership of the contracts. Unless otherwise specified in the related prospectus supplement, the contracts will not be stamped or otherwise marked to reflect their assignment from the depositor to the trustee. Therefore, if through negligence, fraud or otherwise, a subsequent purchaser were able to take physical possession of the contracts without notice of such assignment, the trustee’s interest in the contracts could be defeated.

Security Interests in Home Improvements.

The Home Improvement Contracts that are secured by the related home improvements grant to the originator a purchase money security interest in the home improvements to secure all or part of the purchase price of the home improvements and related services. A financing statement generally is not required to be filed to perfect a purchase money security interest in consumer goods and the purchase money security interests are assignable. In general, a purchase money security interest grants to the holder a security interest that has priority over a conflicting security interest in the same collateral and the proceeds of the collateral. However, to the extent that the collateral subject to a purchase money security interest becomes a fixture, in order for the related purchase money security interest to take priority over a conflicting interest in the fixture, the holder’s interest in the home improvement must generally be perfected by a timely fixture filing. In general, a security interest does not exist under the UCC in ordinary building material incorporated into an improvement on land. Home Improvement Contracts that finance lumber, bricks, other types of ordinary building material or other goods that are deemed to lose such characterization upon incorporation of such materials into the related property, will not be secured by a purchase money security interest in the home improvement being financed.

Enforcement of Security Interest in Home Improvements.

So long as the home improvement has not become subject to the real estate law, a creditor can repossess a home improvement securing a contract by voluntary surrender, by “self-help” repossession that is “peaceful” (*i.e.*, without breach of the peace) or, in the absence of voluntary surrender and the ability to repossess without breach of the peace, by judicial process. The holder of a contract must give the debtor a number of days’ notice, which varies from 10 to 30 days depending on the state, prior to commencement of any repossession. The UCC and consumer protection laws in most states place restrictions on repossession sales, including requiring prior notice to the debtor and commercial reasonableness in effecting such a sale. The law in most states also requires that the debtor be given notice of any sale prior to resale of the unit that the debtor may redeem at or before the resale.

Under the laws applicable in most states, a creditor is entitled to obtain a deficiency judgment from a debtor for any deficiency on repossession and resale of the property securing the debtor's loan. However, some states impose prohibitions or limitations on deficiency judgments, and in many cases the defaulting borrower would have no assets with which to pay a judgment.

Certain other statutory provisions, including federal and state bankruptcy and insolvency laws and general equitable principles, may limit or delay the ability of a lender to repossess and resell collateral or enforce a deficiency judgment.

Installment Contracts

Under an installment contract the seller retains legal title to the property and enters into an agreement with the purchaser/borrower for the payment of the purchase price, plus interest, over the term of the contract. Only after full performance by the borrower of the contract is the lender obligated to convey title to the property to the purchaser. As with mortgage or deed of trust financing, during the effective period of the installment contract, the borrower is generally responsible for maintaining the property in good condition and for paying real estate taxes, assessments and hazard insurance premiums associated with the property.

The method of enforcing the rights of the lender under an installment contract varies on a state-by-state basis depending upon the extent to which state courts are willing, or able pursuant to state statute, to enforce the contract strictly according to the terms. The terms of installment contracts generally provide that upon a default by the borrower, the borrower loses his or her right to occupy the property, the entire indebtedness is accelerated, and the buyer's equitable interest in the property is forfeited. The lender in such a situation does not have to foreclose in order to obtain title to the property, although in some cases a quiet title action is in order if the borrower has filed the installment contract in local land records and an ejectment action may be necessary to recover possession. In a few states, particularly in cases of borrower default during the early years of an installment contract, the courts will permit ejectment of the buyer and a forfeiture of his or her interest in the property. However, most state legislatures have enacted provisions by analogy to mortgage law protecting borrowers under installment contracts from the harsh consequences of forfeiture. Under such statutes, a judicial or nonjudicial foreclosure may be required, the lender may be required to give notice of default and the borrower may be granted some grace period during which the installment contract may be reinstated upon full payment of the default amount and the borrower may have a post-foreclosure statutory redemption right. In other states, courts in equity may permit a borrower with significant investment in the property under an installment contract for the sale of real estate to share in the proceeds of sale of the property after the indebtedness is repaid or may otherwise refuse to enforce the forfeiture clause. Nevertheless, generally speaking, the lender's procedures for obtaining possession and clear title under an installment contract in a given state are simpler and less time-consuming and costly than are the procedures for foreclosing and obtaining clear title to a property subject to one or more liens.

Junior Mortgages; Rights of Senior Mortgagees

To the extent that the loans comprising the trust fund for a series are secured by mortgages which are junior to other mortgages held by other lenders or institutional investors, the rights of the trust fund (and therefore the securityholders), as mortgagee under any such junior mortgage, are subordinate to those of any mortgagee under any senior mortgage. The senior mortgagee has the right to receive hazard insurance and condemnation proceeds and to cause the property securing the

loan to be sold upon default of the mortgagor, thereby extinguishing the junior mortgagee's lien unless the junior mortgagee asserts its subordinate interest in the property in foreclosure litigation and, possibly, satisfies the defaulted senior mortgage. A junior mortgagee may satisfy a defaulted senior loan in full and, in some states, may cure such default and bring the senior loan current, in either event adding the amounts expended to the balance due on the junior loan. In most states, absent a provision in the mortgage or deed of trust, no notice of default is required to be given to a junior mortgagee.

The standard form of the mortgage used by most institutional lenders confers on the mortgagee the right both to receive all proceeds collected under any hazard insurance policy and all awards made in connection with condemnation proceedings, and to apply such proceeds and awards to any indebtedness secured by the mortgage, in such order as the mortgagee may determine. Thus, in the event improvements on the property are damaged or destroyed by fire or other casualty, or in the event the property is taken by condemnation, the mortgagee or beneficiary under underlying senior mortgages will have the prior right to collect any insurance proceeds payable under a hazard insurance policy and any award of damages in connection with the condemnation and to apply the same to the indebtedness secured by the senior mortgages. Proceeds in excess of the amount of senior mortgage indebtedness, in most cases, may be applied to the indebtedness of a junior mortgage.

Another provision sometimes found in the form of the mortgage or deed of trust used by institutional lenders obligates the mortgagor to pay before delinquency all taxes and assessments on the property and, when due, all encumbrances, charges and liens on the property which appear prior to the mortgage or deed of trust, to provide and maintain fire insurance on the property, to maintain and repair the property and not to commit or permit any waste, and to appear in and defend any action or proceeding purporting to affect the property or the rights of the mortgagee under the mortgage. Upon a failure of the mortgagor to perform any of these obligations, the mortgagee is given the right under certain mortgages to perform the obligation itself, at its election, with the mortgagor agreeing to reimburse the mortgagee for any sums expended by the mortgagee on behalf of the mortgagor. All sums so expended by the mortgagee become part of the indebtedness secured by the mortgage.

The form of credit line trust deed or mortgage generally used by most institutional lenders which make revolving credit line loans typically contains a "future advance" clause, which provides, in essence, that additional amounts advanced to or on behalf of the borrower by the beneficiary or lender are to be secured by the deed of trust or mortgage. Any amounts so advanced after the cut-off date with respect to any mortgage will not be included in the trust fund. The priority of the lien securing any advance made under the clause may depend in most states on whether the deed of trust or mortgage is called and recorded as a credit line deed of trust or mortgage. If the beneficiary or lender advances additional amounts, the advance is entitled to receive the same priority as amounts initially advanced under the trust deed or mortgage, notwithstanding the fact that there may be junior trust deeds or mortgages and other liens which intervene between the date of recording of the trust deed or mortgage and the date of the future advance, and notwithstanding that the beneficiary or lender had actual knowledge of such intervening junior trust deeds or mortgages and other liens at the time of the advance. In most states, the trust deed or mortgage lien securing mortgage loans of the type which includes home equity credit lines applies retroactively to the date of the original recording of the trust deed or mortgage, provided that the total amount of advances under the home equity credit line does not exceed the maximum specified principal amount of the recorded trust deed

or mortgage, except as to advances made after receipt by the lender of a written notice of lien from a judgment lien creditor of the trustor.

The Title I Program

General.

Certain of the loans contained in a trust fund may be loans insured under the FHA Title I Insurance program created pursuant to Sections 1 and 2(a) of the National Housing Act of 1934. Under the Title I Program, the FHA is authorized and empowered to insure qualified lending institutions against losses on eligible loans. The Title I Program operates as a coinsurance program in which the FHA insures up to 90% of certain losses incurred on an individual insured loan, including the unpaid principal balance of the loan, but only to the extent of the insurance coverage available in the lender's FHA insurance coverage reserve account. The owner of the loan bears the uninsured loss on each loan.

Title I loan means a loan made to finance actions or items that substantially protect or improve the basic livability or utility of a one- to four-family residential property.

There are two basic methods of lending or originating such loans which include a "direct loan" or a "dealer loan". With respect to a direct loan, the borrower makes application directly to a lender without any assistance from a dealer, which application may be filled out by the borrower or by a person acting at the direction of the borrower who does not have a financial interest in the loan transaction, and the lender may disburse the loan proceeds solely to the borrower or jointly to the borrower and other parties to the transaction. With respect to a dealer loan, the dealer, who has a direct or indirect financial interest in the loan transaction, assists the borrower in preparing the loan application or otherwise assists the borrower in obtaining the loan from the lender. The lender may disburse proceeds solely to the dealer or the borrower or jointly to the borrower and the dealer or other parties to the transaction. With respect to a dealer Title I loan, a dealer may include a seller, a contractor or supplier of goods or services.

Loans insured under the Title I Program are required to have fixed interest rates and generally provide for equal installment payments due weekly, biweekly, semi-monthly or monthly, except that a loan may be payable quarterly or semi-annually where a borrower has an irregular flow of income. The first or last payments (or both) may vary in amount but may not exceed 150% of the regular installment payment, and the first payment may be due no later than two months from the date of the loan. The note must contain a provision permitting full or partial prepayment of the loan. The interest rate must be negotiated and agreed to by the borrower and the lender and must be fixed for the term of the loan and recited in the note. Interest on an insured loan must accrue from the date of the loan and be calculated according to the actuarial method. The lender must assure that the note and all other documents evidencing the loan are in compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws.

Each insured lender is required to use prudent lending standards in underwriting individual loans and to satisfy the applicable loan underwriting requirements under the Title I Program prior to its approval of the loan and disbursement of loan proceeds. Generally, the lender must exercise prudence and diligence to determine whether the borrower and any co-maker is solvent and an acceptable credit risk, with a reasonable ability to make payments on the loan obligation. The lender's credit application and review must determine whether the borrower's income will be

adequate to meet the periodic payments required by the loan, as well as the borrower's other housing and recurring expenses, which determination must be made in accordance with the expense-to-income ratios published by the Secretary of HUD unless the lender determines and documents in the loan file the existence of compensating factors concerning the borrower's creditworthiness which support approval of the loan.

Under the Title I Program, the FHA does not review or approve for qualification for insurance the individual loans insured thereunder at the time of approval by the lending institution (as is typically the case with other federal loan programs). If, after a loan has been made and reported for insurance under the Title I Program, the lender discovers any material misstatement of fact or that the loan proceeds have been misused by the borrower, dealer or any other party, it shall promptly report this to the FHA. In such case, provided that the validity of any lien on the property has not been impaired, the insurance of the loan under the Title I Program will not be affected unless such material misstatements of fact or misuse of loan proceeds was caused by (or was knowingly sanctioned by) the lender or its employees.

Requirements for Title I Loans.

The maximum principal amount for Title I loans must not exceed the actual cost of the project plus any applicable fees and charges allowed under the Title I Program; provided that such maximum amount does not exceed \$25,000 (or the current applicable amount) for a single family property improvement loan. Generally, the term of a Title I loan may not be less than six months nor greater than 20 years and 32 days. A borrower may obtain multiple Title I loans with respect to multiple properties, and a borrower may obtain more than one Title I loan with respect to a single property, in each case as long as the total outstanding balance of all Title I loans in the same property does not exceed the maximum loan amount for the type of Title I loan thereon having the highest permissible loan amount.

Borrower eligibility for a Title I loan requires that the borrower have at least a one-half interest in either fee simple title to the real property, a lease thereof for a term expiring at least six months after the final maturity of the Title I loan or a recorded land installment contract for the purchase of the real property. In the case of a Title I loan with a total principal balance in excess of \$15,000, if the property is not occupied by the owner, the borrower must have equity in the property being improved at least equal to the principal amount of the loan, as demonstrated by a current appraisal. Any Title I loan in excess of \$7,500 must be secured by a recorded lien on the improved property which is evidenced by a mortgage or deed of trust executed by the borrower and all other owners in fee simple.

The proceeds from a Title I loan may be used only to finance property improvements which substantially protect or improve the basic livability or utility of the property as disclosed in the loan application. The Secretary of HUD has published a list of items and activities which cannot be financed with proceeds from any Title I loan and from time to time the Secretary of HUD may amend such list of items and activities. With respect to any dealer Title I loan, before the lender may disburse funds, the lender must have in its possession a completion certificate on a HUD approved form, signed by the borrower and the dealer. With respect to any direct Title I loan, the lender is required to obtain, promptly upon completion of the improvements but not later than 6 months after disbursement of the loan proceeds with one 6 month extension if necessary, a completion certificate, signed by the borrower. The lender is required to conduct an on-site inspection on any Title I loan

where the principal obligation is \$7,500 or more, and on any direct Title I loan where the borrower fails to submit a completion certificate.

FHA Insurance Coverage.

Under the Title I Program, the FHA establishes an insurance coverage reserve account for each lender which has been granted a Title I contract of insurance. The amount of insurance coverage in this account is a maximum of 10% of the amount disbursed, advanced or expended by the lender in originating or purchasing eligible loans registered with the FHA for Title I insurance, with certain adjustments. The balance in the insurance coverage reserve account is the maximum amount of insurance claims the FHA is required to pay to the Title I lender. Loans to be insured under the Title I Program will be registered for insurance by the FHA and the insurance coverage attributable to such loans will be included in the insurance coverage reserve account for the originating or purchasing lender following the receipt and acknowledgment by the FHA of a loan report on the prescribed form pursuant to the Title I regulations. For each eligible loan reported and acknowledged for insurance, the FHA charges a premium. For loans having a maturity of 25 months or less, the FHA bills the lender for the entire premium in an amount equal to the product of 0.50% of the original loan amount and the loan term. For home improvement loans with a maturity greater than 25 months, each year that a loan is outstanding the FHA bills the lender for a premium in an amount equal to 0.50% of the original loan amount. If a loan is prepaid during the year, the FHA will not refund or abate the premium paid for that year.

Under the Title I Program the FHA will reduce the insurance coverage available in the lender's FHA insurance coverage reserve account with respect to loans insured under the lender's contract of insurance by (i) the amount of the FHA insurance claims approved for payment relating to such insured loans and (ii) the amount of insurance coverage attributable to insured loans sold by the lender, and such insurance coverage may be reduced for any FHA insurance claims rejected by the FHA. The balance of the lender's FHA insurance coverage reserve account will be further adjusted as required under Title I or by the FHA, and the insurance coverage therein may be earmarked with respect to each or any eligible loans insured thereunder, if a determination is made by the Secretary of HUD that it is in its interest to do so. Originations and acquisitions of new eligible loans will continue to increase a lender's insurance coverage reserve account balance by 10% of the amount disbursed, advanced or expended in originating or acquiring such eligible loans registered with the FHA for insurance under the Title I Program. The Secretary of HUD may transfer insurance coverage between insurance coverage reserve accounts with earmarking with respect to a particular insured loan or group of insured loans when a determination is made that it is in the Secretary's interest to do so.

The lender may transfer (except as collateral in a bona fide transaction) insured loans and loans reported for insurance only to another qualified lender under a valid Title I contract of insurance. Unless an insured loan is transferred with recourse or with a guaranty or repurchase agreement, the FHA, upon receipt of written notification of the transfer of such loan in accordance with the Title I regulations, will transfer from the transferor's insurance coverage reserve account to the transferee's insurance coverage reserve account an amount, if available, equal to 10% of the actual purchase price or the net unpaid principal balance of such loan (whichever is less). However, under the Title I Program not more than \$5,000 in insurance coverage shall be transferred to or from a lender's insurance coverage reserve account during any October 1 to September 30 period without the prior approval of the Secretary of HUD. Amounts which may be recovered by the Secretary of

HUD after payment of an insurance claim are not added to the amount of insurance coverage in the related lender's insurance coverage reserve account.

Claims Procedures Under Title I.

Under the Title I Program the lender may accelerate an insured loan following a default on such loan only after the lender or its agent has contacted the borrower in a face-to-face meeting or by telephone to discuss the reasons for the default and to seek its cure. If the borrower does not cure the default or agree to a modification agreement or repayment plan, the lender will notify the borrower in writing that, unless within 30 days the default is cured or the borrower enters into a modification agreement or repayment plan, the loan will be accelerated and that, if the default persists, the lender will report the default to an appropriate credit agency. The lender may rescind the acceleration of maturity after full payment is due and reinstate the loan only if the borrower brings the loan current, executes a modification agreement or agrees to an acceptable repayment plan.

Following acceleration of maturity upon a secured Title I loan, the lender may either (a) proceed against the property under any security instrument, or (b) make a claim under the lender's contract of insurance. If the lender chooses to proceed against the property under a security instrument (or if it accepts a voluntary conveyance or surrender of the property), the lender may file an insurance claim only with the prior approval of the Secretary of HUD.

When a lender files an insurance claim with the FHA under the Title I Program, the FHA reviews the claim, the complete loan file and documentation of the lender's efforts to obtain recourse against any dealer who has agreed thereto, certification of compliance with applicable state and local laws in carrying out any foreclosure or repossession, and evidence that the lender has properly filed proofs of claims, where the borrower is bankrupt or deceased. Generally, a claim for reimbursement for loss on any Title I loan must be filed with the FHA no later than 9 months after the date of default of the loan. Concurrently with filing the insurance claim, the lender shall assign to the United States of America the lender's entire interest in the loan note (or a judgment in lien of the note), in any security held and in any claim filed in any legal proceedings. If, at the time the note is assigned to the United States, the Secretary has reason to believe that the note is not valid or enforceable against the borrower, the FHA may deny the claim and reassign the note to the lender. If either such defect is discovered after the FHA has paid a claim, the FHA may require the lender to repurchase the paid claim and to accept a reassignment of the loan note. If the lender subsequently obtains a valid and enforceable judgment against the borrower, the lender may resubmit a new insurance claim with an assignment of the judgment. Although the FHA may contest any insurance claim and make a demand for repurchase of the loan at any time up to two years from the date the claim was certified for payment and may do so thereafter in the event of fraud or misrepresentation on the part of the lender, the FHA has expressed an intention to limit the period of time within which it will take such action to one year from the date the claim was certified for payment.

Under the Title I Program the amount of an FHA insurance claim payment, when made, is equal to the claimable amount, up to the amount of insurance coverage in the lender's insurance coverage reserve account. The "claimable amount" means an amount equal to 90% of the sum of:

- the unpaid loan obligation (net unpaid principal and the uncollected interest earned to the date of default) with adjustments thereto if the lender has proceeded against property securing the loan;

- the interest on the unpaid amount of the loan obligation from the date of default to the date of the claim's initial submission for payment plus 15 calendar days (but not to exceed 9 months from the date of default), calculated at the rate of 7% per year;
- the uncollected court costs;
- the attorney's fees not to exceed \$500; and
- the expenses for recording the assignment of the security to the United States.

The Secretary of HUD may deny a claim for insurance in whole or in part for any violations of the regulations governing the Title I Program; however, the Secretary of HUD may waive such violations if it determines that enforcement of the regulations would impose an injustice upon a lender which has substantially complied with the regulations in good faith.

Material Federal Income Tax Consequences

• The following is a general discussion of the anticipated material federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the certificates offered under this prospectus. This discussion is directed solely to securityholders that hold the securities as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and does not purport to discuss all federal income tax consequences that may be applicable to particular categories of investors, such as banks, insurance companies and foreign investors, some of which may be subject to special rules. Further, the authorities on which this discussion, and the opinions referred to herein are based are subject to change or differing interpretations, which could apply retroactively. Taxpayers and preparers of tax returns, including those filed by any REMIC, or Grantor Trust Fund, should be aware that under applicable Treasury regulations a provider of advice on specific issues of law is not considered an income tax return preparer unless the advice:

- is given for events that have occurred at the time the advice is rendered and is not given for the consequences of contemplated actions, and
- is directly relevant to the determination of an entry on a tax return.

Accordingly, taxpayers should consult their own tax advisors and tax return preparers regarding the preparation of any item on a tax return, even where the anticipated tax treatment has been discussed in this prospectus. In addition to the federal income tax consequences described in this prospectus, potential investors should consider the state and local tax consequences, if any, of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the securities. See "State and Other Tax Consequences." Securityholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors concerning the federal, state, local or other tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the certificates offered under this prospectus.

The following discussion addresses securities of two general types:

- REMIC certificates representing interests in a trust that the Trustee will elect to have treated as a "real estate mortgage investment conduit," or REMIC, under Sections 860A through 860G of the Code, or the REMIC Provisions, and

- grantor trust certificates, representing interests in a trust, or a portion of the assets of that trust, as to which no REMIC election will be made.

The prospectus supplement for each series of securities will indicate which of the foregoing treatments will apply to that series.

REMICs

The following discussion addresses REMIC certificates representing interests in a trust, or a portion thereof, which the servicer or trustee, as applicable, will covenant to elect to have treated as a REMIC under Sections 860A through 860G, or REMIC Provisions, of the Code. The prospectus supplement for each series of certificates will indicate whether a REMIC election or elections will be made for the related trust and, if that election is to be made, will identify all “regular interests” and “residual interests” in the REMIC. If a REMIC election will not be made for a trust, the federal income consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the related certificates will be described in the related prospectus supplement. For purposes of this tax discussion, references to a “certificateholder” or a “holder” are to the beneficial owner of a certificate.

The following discussion is based in part upon the rules governing original issue discount that are set forth in Sections 1271 through 1273 of the Code and in the Treasury regulations issued thereunder, or the OID regulations, and in part upon the REMIC Provisions and the Treasury regulations issued thereunder, or the REMIC regulations. The OID regulations, which are effective with respect to debt instruments issued on or after April 4, 1994, do not adequately address some issues relevant to, and in some instances provide that they are not applicable to, securities like the certificates.

Classification of REMICs

Upon the issuance of each series of REMIC certificates, Thacher Proffitt & Wood LLP, McKee Nelson LLP or such other counsel to the depositor as specified in the related prospectus supplement (“Tax Counsel”), will deliver an opinion to the effect that, assuming compliance with all provisions of the related pooling and servicing agreement, the related trust, or each applicable portion of the trust, will qualify as a REMIC and the REMIC certificates offered with respect thereto will be considered to evidence ownership of “regular interests,” or REMIC regular certificates or “residual interests,” or REMIC residual certificates in that REMIC within the meaning of the REMIC Provisions.

If an entity electing to be treated as a REMIC fails to comply with one or more of the ongoing requirements of the Code for that status during any taxable year, the Code provides that the entity will not be treated as a REMIC for that year and thereafter. In that event, the entity may be taxable as a separate corporation under Treasury regulations, and the related REMIC certificates may not be accorded the status or given the tax treatment described in this prospectus. Although the Code authorizes the Treasury Department to issue regulations providing relief in the event of an inadvertent termination of REMIC status, no regulations have been issued. Any relief, moreover, may be accompanied by sanctions, including the imposition of a corporate tax on all or a portion of the trust’s income for the period in which the requirements for that status are not satisfied. The pooling and servicing agreement with respect to each REMIC will include provisions designed to maintain the trust’s status as a REMIC under the REMIC Provisions. It is not anticipated that the status of any trust as a REMIC will be terminated.

Characterization of Investments in REMIC Certificates

In general, the REMIC certificates will be “real estate assets” within the meaning of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code and assets described in Section 7701(a)(19)(C) of the Code in the same proportion that the assets of the REMIC underlying the certificates would be so treated. Moreover, if 95% or more of the assets of the REMIC qualify for any of the foregoing treatments at all times during a calendar year, the REMIC certificates will qualify for the corresponding status in their entirety for that calendar year. Interest, including original issue discount, on the REMIC regular certificates and income allocated to the class of REMIC residual certificates will be interest described in Section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code to the extent that those certificates are treated as “real estate assets” within the meaning of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code. In addition, the REMIC regular certificates will be “qualified mortgages” within the meaning of Section 860G(a)(3)(C) of the Code if transferred to another REMIC on its startup day in exchange for regular or residual interests in that REMIC. The determination as to the percentage of the REMIC’s assets that constitute assets described in the foregoing sections of the Code will be made with respect to each calendar quarter based on the average adjusted basis of each category of the assets held by the REMIC during that calendar quarter. The servicer will report those determinations to certificateholders in the manner and at the times required by applicable Treasury regulations.

The assets of the REMIC will include, in addition to mortgage loans, payments on mortgage loans held pending distribution on the REMIC certificates and property acquired by foreclosure held pending sale, and may include amounts in reserve accounts. It is unclear whether property acquired by foreclosure held pending sale and amounts in reserve accounts would be considered to be part of the mortgage loans, or whether those assets, to the extent not invested in assets described in the foregoing sections, otherwise would receive the same treatment as the mortgage loans for purposes of all of the foregoing sections. In addition, in some instances mortgage loans, including additional collateral loans or pledged asset mortgage loans, may not be treated entirely as assets described in the foregoing sections. If the assets of a REMIC include additional collateral loans or pledged asset mortgage loans, the non-real property collateral, while itself not an asset of the REMIC, could cause the mortgage loans not to qualify for one or more of those characterizations. If so, the related prospectus supplement will describe the mortgage loans, including additional collateral loans or pledged asset mortgage loans, that may not be so treated. The REMIC regulations do provide, however, that payments on mortgage loans held pending distribution are considered part of the mortgage loans for purposes of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code. Furthermore, foreclosure property will qualify as “real estate assets” under Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code.

Tiered REMIC Structures

For some series of REMIC certificates, two or more separate elections may be made to treat designated portions of the related trust as REMICs, or tiered REMICs, for federal income tax purposes. Upon the issuance of this type of series of REMIC certificates, Tax Counsel will deliver an opinion to the effect that, assuming compliance with all provisions of the related pooling and servicing agreement, the tiered REMICs will each qualify as a REMIC and the REMIC certificates issued by the tiered REMICs, respectively, will be considered to evidence ownership of REMIC regular certificates or REMIC residual certificates in the related REMIC within the meaning of the REMIC Provisions.

Solely for purposes of determining whether the REMIC certificates will be “real estate assets” within the meaning of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code, and “loans secured by an interest in

real property" under Section 7701(a)(19)(C) of the Code, and whether the income on the certificates is interest described in Section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code, the tiered REMICs will be treated as one REMIC.

Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates

General

Except as otherwise stated in this discussion, REMIC regular certificates will be treated for federal income tax purposes as debt instruments issued by the REMIC and not as ownership interests in the REMIC or its assets. Moreover, holders of REMIC regular certificates that otherwise report income under a cash method of accounting will be required to report income with respect to REMIC regular certificates under an accrual method.

Original Issue Discount

Some REMIC regular certificates may be issued with "original issue discount" within the meaning of Section 1273(a) of the Code. Any holders of REMIC regular certificates issued with original issue discount generally will be required to include original issue discount in income as it accrues, in accordance with the method described below, in advance of the receipt of the cash attributable to that income. In addition, Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code provides special rules applicable to REMIC regular certificates and certain other debt instruments issued with original issue discount. Regulations have not been issued under that section.

The Internal Revenue Code requires that a prepayment assumption be used with respect to mortgage loans held by a REMIC in computing the accrual of original issue discount on REMIC regular certificates issued by that REMIC, and that adjustments be made in the amount and rate of accrual of the discount to reflect differences between the actual prepayment rate and the prepayment assumption. The prepayment assumption is to be determined in a manner prescribed in Treasury regulations; as noted above, those regulations have not been issued. The conference committee report accompanying the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (the "Committee Report") indicates that the regulations will provide that the prepayment assumption used with respect to a REMIC regular certificate must be the same as that used in pricing the initial offering of the REMIC regular certificate. The prepayment assumption used by the servicer or securities administrator, as applicable, in reporting original issue discount for each series of REMIC regular certificates will be consistent with this standard and will be disclosed in the related prospectus supplement. However, neither the depositor, the servicer nor the trustee will make any representation that the mortgage loans will in fact prepay at a rate conforming to the prepayment assumption or at any other rate.

The original issue discount, if any, on a REMIC regular certificate will be the excess of its stated redemption price at maturity over its issue price. The issue price of a particular class of REMIC regular certificates will be the first cash price at which a substantial amount of REMIC regular certificates of that class is sold, excluding sales to bond houses, brokers and underwriters. If less than a substantial amount of a particular class of REMIC regular certificates is sold for cash on or prior to the date of their initial issuance, or the closing date, the issue price for that class will be treated as the fair market value of the class on the closing date. Under the OID regulations, the stated redemption price of a REMIC regular certificate is equal to the total of all payments to be made on that certificate other than "qualified stated interest." Qualified stated interest includes interest that is unconditionally payable at least annually at a single fixed rate, or in the case of a variable rate debt

instrument, at a “qualified floating rate,” an “objective rate,” a combination of a single fixed rate and one or more “qualified floating rates” or one “qualified inverse floating rate,” or a combination of “qualified floating rates” that generally does not operate in a manner that accelerates or defers interest payments on a REMIC regular certificate.

In the case of REMIC regular certificates bearing adjustable interest rates, the determination of the total amount of original issue discount and the timing of the inclusion of the original issue discount will vary according to the characteristics of the REMIC regular certificates. If the original issue discount rules apply to the certificates, the related prospectus supplement will describe the manner in which the rules will be applied by the servicer or trustee, as applicable, with respect to those certificates in preparing information returns to the certificateholders and the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS.

Some classes of the REMIC regular certificates may provide for the first interest payment with respect to their certificates to be made more than one month after the date of issuance, a period which is longer than the subsequent monthly intervals between interest payments. Assuming the “accrual period” for original issue discount is each monthly period that ends on a distribution date, in some cases, as a consequence of this “long first accrual period,” some or all interest payments may be required to be included in the stated redemption price of the REMIC regular certificate and accounted for as original issue discount. Because interest on REMIC regular certificates must in any event be accounted for under an accrual method, applying this analysis would result in only a slight difference in the timing of the inclusion in income of the yield on the REMIC regular certificates.

In addition, if the accrued interest to be paid on the first distribution date is computed with respect to a period that begins prior to the closing date, a portion of the purchase price paid for a REMIC regular certificate will reflect the accrued interest. In these cases, information returns to the certificateholders and the IRS will be based on the position that the portion of the purchase price paid for the interest accrued with respect to periods prior to the closing date is treated as part of the overall cost of the REMIC regular certificate, and not as a separate asset the cost of which is recovered entirely out of interest received on the next distribution date, and that portion of the interest paid on the first distribution date in excess of interest accrued for a number of days corresponding to the number of days from the closing date to the first distribution date should be included in the stated redemption price of the REMIC regular certificate. However, the OID regulations state that all or some portion of the accrued interest may be treated as a separate asset the cost of which is recovered entirely out of interest paid on the first distribution date. It is unclear how an election to do so would be made under the OID regulations and whether that election could be made unilaterally by a certificateholder.

Notwithstanding the general definition of original issue discount, original issue discount on a REMIC regular certificate will be considered to be *de minimis* if it is less than 0.25% of the stated redemption price of the REMIC regular certificate multiplied by its weighted average maturity. For this purpose, the weighted average maturity of the REMIC regular certificate is computed as the sum of the amounts determined, as to each payment included in the stated redemption price of the REMIC regular certificate, by multiplying (i) the number of complete years, rounding down for partial years, from the issue date until the payment is expected to be made, presumably taking into account the prepayment assumption, by (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the payment, and the denominator of which is the stated redemption price at maturity of the REMIC regular certificate. Under the OID regulations, original issue discount of only a *de minimis* amount, other than *de minimis* original issue discount attributable to a so-called “teaser” interest rate or an initial interest

holiday, will be included in income as each payment of stated principal is made, based on the product of the total remaining amount of the *de minimis* original issue discount and a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the principal payment and the denominator of which is the outstanding stated principal amount of the REMIC regular certificate. The OID regulations also would permit a certificateholder to elect to accrue *de minimis* original issue discount into income currently based on a constant yield method. See “*Taxation of Owners or REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount*” for a description of that election under the OID regulations.

If original issue discount on a REMIC regular certificate is in excess of a *de minimis* amount, the holder of the certificate must include in ordinary gross income the sum of the “daily portions” of original issue discount for each day during its taxable year on which it held the REMIC regular certificate, including the purchase date but excluding the disposition date. In the case of an original holder of a REMIC regular certificate, the daily portions of original issue discount will be determined as follows.

As to each “accrual period,” that is, unless otherwise stated in the related prospectus supplement, each period that ends on a date that corresponds to a distribution date and begins on the first day following the immediately preceding accrual period, or in the case of the first accrual period, begins on the closing date, a calculation will be made of the portion of the original issue discount that accrued during that accrual period. The portion of original issue discount that accrues in any accrual period will equal the excess, if any, of (i) the sum of (A) the present value, as of the end of the accrual period, of all of the distributions remaining to be made on the REMIC regular certificate, if any, in future periods and (B) the distributions made on the REMIC regular certificate during the accrual period of amounts included in the stated redemption price, over (ii) the adjusted issue price of the REMIC regular certificate at the beginning of the accrual period. The present value of the remaining distributions referred to in the preceding sentence will be calculated (1) assuming that distributions on the REMIC regular certificate will be received in future periods based on the mortgage loans being prepaid at a rate equal to the prepayment assumption and (2) using a discount rate equal to the original yield to maturity of the certificate. For these purposes, the original yield to maturity of the certificate will be calculated based on its issue price and assuming that distributions on the certificate will be made in all accrual periods based on the mortgage loans being prepaid at a rate equal to the prepayment assumption. The adjusted issue price of a REMIC regular certificate at the beginning of any accrual period will equal the issue price of the certificate, increased by the aggregate amount of original issue discount that accrued with respect to that certificate in prior accrual periods, and reduced by the amount of any distributions made on that REMIC regular certificate in prior accrual periods of amounts included in its stated redemption price. The original issue discount accruing during any accrual period, computed as described above, will be allocated ratably to each day during the accrual period to determine the daily portion of original issue discount for that day.

The OID regulations suggest that original issue discount with respect to securities that represent multiple uncertificated REMIC regular interests, in which ownership interests will be issued simultaneously to the same buyer and which may be required under the related pooling and servicing agreement to be transferred together, should be computed on an aggregate method. In the absence of further guidance from the IRS, original issue discount with respect to securities that represent the ownership of multiple uncertificated REMIC regular interests will be reported to the IRS and the certificateholders on an aggregate method based on a single overall constant yield and the prepayment assumption stated in the related prospectus supplement, treating all uncertificated

regular interests as a single debt instrument as set forth in the OID regulations, so long as the pooling and servicing agreement requires that the uncertificated regular interests be transferred together.

A subsequent purchaser of a REMIC regular certificate that purchases the certificate at a cost, excluding any portion of that cost attributable to accrued qualified stated interest, less than its remaining stated redemption price will also be required to include in gross income the daily portions of any original issue discount with respect to that certificate. However, each daily portion will be reduced, if the cost is in excess of its "adjusted issue price," in proportion to the ratio that excess bears to the aggregate original issue discount remaining to be accrued on the REMIC regular certificate. The adjusted issue price of a REMIC regular certificate on any given day equals (i) the adjusted issue price or, in the case of the first accrual period, the issue price, of the certificate at the beginning of the accrual period which includes that day, plus (ii) the daily portions of original issue discount for all days during the accrual period prior to that day minus (iii) any payments other than qualified stated interest made during the accrual period prior to that day with respect to the certificate.

Market Discount

A certificateholder that purchases a REMIC regular certificate at a market discount, that is, in the case of a REMIC regular certificate issued without original issue discount, at a purchase price less than its remaining stated principal amount, or in the case of a REMIC regular certificate issued with original issue discount, at a purchase price less than its adjusted issue price will recognize income upon receipt of each distribution representing stated redemption price. In particular, under Section 1276 of the Code such a certificateholder generally will be required to allocate the portion of each distribution representing stated redemption price first to accrued market discount not previously included in income, and to recognize ordinary income to that extent.

A certificateholder may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues rather than including it on a deferred basis in accordance with the foregoing. If made, the election will apply to all market discount bonds acquired by the certificateholder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies. In addition, the OID regulations permit a certificateholder to elect to accrue all interest, discount, including *de minimis* market or original issue discount, and premium in income as interest, based on a constant yield method. If the election were made with respect to a REMIC regular certificate with market discount, the certificateholder would be deemed to have made an election to include currently market discount in income with respect to all other debt instruments having market discount that the certificateholder acquires during the taxable year of the election or thereafter. Similarly, a certificateholder that made this election for a certificate that is acquired at a premium would be deemed to have made an election to amortize bond premium with respect to all debt instruments having amortizable bond premium that the certificateholder owns or acquires. See "*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Premium.*" Each of these elections to accrue interest, discount and premium with respect to a certificate on a constant yield method or as interest may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS.

However, market discount with respect to a REMIC regular certificate will be considered to be *de minimis* for purposes of Section 1276 of the Code if the market discount is less than 0.25% of the remaining stated redemption price of the REMIC regular certificate multiplied by the number of complete years to maturity remaining after the date of its purchase. In interpreting a similar rule with respect to original issue discount on obligations payable in installments, the OID regulations refer to

the weighted average maturity of obligations, and it is likely that the same rule will be applied with respect to market discount, presumably taking into account the prepayment assumption. If market discount is treated as *de minimis* under this rule, it appears that the actual discount would be treated in a manner similar to original issue discount of a *de minimis* amount. See “*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount*.” This treatment may result in discount being included in income at a slower rate than discount would be required to be included in income using the method described above.

Section 1276(b)(3) of the Code specifically authorizes the Treasury Department to issue regulations providing for the method for accruing market discount on debt instruments, the principal of which is payable in more than one installment. Until regulations are issued by the Treasury Department, certain rules described in the Committee Report apply. The Committee Report indicates that in each accrual period market discount on REMIC regular certificates should accrue, at the certificateholder’s option:

- on the basis of a constant yield method,
- in the case of a REMIC regular certificate issued without original issue discount, in an amount that bears the same ratio to the total remaining market discount as the stated interest paid in the accrual period bears to the total amount of stated interest remaining to be paid on the REMIC regular certificate as of the beginning of the accrual period, or
- in the case of a REMIC regular certificate issued with original issue discount, in an amount that bears the same ratio to the total remaining market discount as the original issue discount accrued in the accrual period bears to the total original issue discount remaining on the REMIC regular certificate at the beginning of the accrual period.

Moreover, the prepayment assumption used in calculating the accrual of original issue discount is to be used in calculating the accrual of market discount. Because the regulations referred to in this paragraph have not been issued, it is not possible to predict what effect those regulations might have on the tax treatment of a REMIC regular certificate purchased at a discount in the secondary market.

To the extent that REMIC regular certificates provide for monthly or other periodic distributions throughout their term, the effect of these rules may be to require market discount to be includable in income at a rate that is not significantly slower than the rate at which the discount would accrue if it were original issue discount. Moreover, in any event a holder of a REMIC regular certificate generally will be required to treat a portion of any gain on the sale or exchange of that certificate as ordinary income to the extent of the market discount accrued to the date of disposition under one of the foregoing methods, less any accrued market discount previously reported as ordinary income.

In addition, under Section 1277 of the Code, a holder of a REMIC regular certificate may be required to defer a portion of its interest deductions for the taxable year attributable to any indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry a REMIC regular certificate purchased with market discount. For these purposes, the *de minimis* rule referred to above applies. Any deferred interest expense would not exceed the market discount that accrues during that taxable year and is, in general, allowed as a deduction not later than the year in which the market discount is includable in income. If the holder elects to include market discount in income currently as it accrues on all market

discount instruments acquired by that holder in that taxable year or thereafter, the interest deferral rule described above will not apply.

Premium

A REMIC regular certificate purchased at a cost, excluding any portion of that cost attributable to accrued qualified stated interest, greater than its remaining stated redemption price will be considered to be purchased at a premium. The holder of a REMIC regular certificate may elect under Section 171 of the Code to amortize that premium under the constant yield method over the life of the certificate. If made, this election will apply to all debt instruments having amortizable bond premium that the holder owns or subsequently acquires. Amortizable premium will be treated as an offset to interest income on the related REMIC regular certificate, rather than as a separate interest deduction. The OID regulations also permit certificateholders to elect to include all interest, discount and premium in income based on a constant yield method, further treating the certificateholder as having made the election to amortize premium generally. See "*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount*." The conference committee report states that the same rules that apply to accrual of market discount, which rules will require use of a prepayment assumption in accruing market discount with respect to REMIC regular certificates without regard to whether those certificates have original issue discount, will also apply in amortizing bond premium under Section 171 of the Code. It is possible that the use of the assumption that there will be no prepayments may be required in calculating the amortization of premium.

Realized Losses

Under Section 166 of the Code, both corporate holders of the REMIC regular certificates and noncorporate holders of the REMIC regular certificates that acquire those certificates in connection with a trade or business should be allowed to deduct, as ordinary losses, any losses sustained during a taxable year in which their certificates become wholly or partially worthless as the result of one or more realized losses on the mortgage loans. However, it appears that a noncorporate holder that does not acquire a REMIC regular certificate in connection with a trade or business will not be entitled to deduct a loss under Section 166 of the Code until the holder's certificate becomes wholly worthless—until its outstanding principal balance has been reduced to zero—and that the loss will be characterized as a short-term capital loss.

Each holder of a REMIC regular certificate will be required to accrue interest and original issue discount with respect to that certificate, without giving effect to any reductions in distributions attributable to defaults or delinquencies on the mortgage loans or the underlying certificates until it can be established that any reduction ultimately will not be recoverable. As a result, the amount of taxable income reported in any period by the holder of a REMIC regular certificate could exceed the amount of economic income actually realized by the holder in that period. Although the holder of a REMIC regular certificate eventually will recognize a loss or reduction in income attributable to previously accrued and included income that, as the result of a realized loss, ultimately will not be realized, the law is unclear with respect to the timing and character of the loss or reduction in income.

Taxation of Owners of REMIC Residual Certificates

General

As residual interests, the REMIC residual certificates will be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those that would apply if the REMIC residual certificates were treated for federal income tax purposes as direct ownership interests in the mortgage loans or as debt instruments issued by the REMIC.

A holder of a REMIC residual certificate generally will be required to report its daily portion of the taxable income or, in accordance with the limitations noted in this discussion, the net loss of the REMIC for each day during a calendar quarter that the holder owned the REMIC residual certificate. For this purpose, the taxable income or net loss of the REMIC will be allocated to each day in the calendar quarter ratably using a “30 days per month/90 days per quarter/360 days per year” convention unless otherwise disclosed in the related prospectus supplement. The daily amounts will then be allocated among the REMIC residual certificateholders in proportion to their respective ownership interests on that day. Any amount included in the gross income or allowed as a loss of any REMIC residual certificateholder by virtue of this allocation will be treated as ordinary income or loss. The taxable income of the REMIC will be determined under the rules described in this prospectus in “—Taxable Income of the REMIC” and will be taxable to the REMIC residual certificateholders without regard to the timing or amount of cash distributions by the REMIC. Ordinary income derived from REMIC residual certificates will be “portfolio income” for purposes of the taxation of taxpayers in accordance with limitations under Section 469 of the Code on the deductibility of “passive losses.”

A holder of a REMIC residual certificate that purchased the certificate from a prior holder of that certificate also will be required to report on its federal income tax return amounts representing its daily portion of the taxable income or net loss of the REMIC for each day that it holds the REMIC residual certificate. These daily portions generally will equal the amounts of taxable income or net loss determined as described above. The Committee Report indicates that modifications of the general rules may be made, by regulations, legislation or otherwise, to reduce, or increase, the income or loss of a REMIC residual certificateholder that purchased the REMIC residual certificate from a prior holder of such certificate at a price greater than, or less than, the adjusted basis, as defined below, that REMIC residual certificate would have had in the hands of an original holder of that certificate. The REMIC regulations, however, do not provide for any such modifications.

Any payments received by a REMIC residual certificateholder in connection with the acquisition of that REMIC residual certificate will be taken into account in determining the income of the holder for federal income tax purposes. Although it appears likely that any payment would be includable in income immediately upon its receipt, the IRS might assert that the payment should be included in income over time according to an amortization schedule or according to some other method. Because of the uncertainty concerning the treatment of these payments, holders of REMIC residual certificates should consult their tax advisors concerning the treatment of these payments for income tax purposes.

The amount of income REMIC residual certificateholders will be required to report, or the tax liability associated with that income, may exceed the amount of cash distributions received from the REMIC for the corresponding period. Consequently, REMIC residual certificateholders should have other sources of funds sufficient to pay any federal income taxes due as a result of their

ownership of REMIC residual certificates or unrelated deductions against which income may be offset, subject to the rules relating to “excess inclusions” and “noneconomic” residual interests discussed below. The fact that the tax liability associated with the income allocated to REMIC residual certificateholders may exceed the cash distributions received by the REMIC residual certificateholders for the corresponding period may significantly adversely affect the REMIC residual certificateholders after-tax rate of return.

Taxable Income of the REMIC

The taxable income of the REMIC will equal the income from the mortgage loans and other assets of the REMIC plus any cancellation of indebtedness income due to the allocation of realized losses to REMIC regular certificates, less the deductions allowed to the REMIC for interest, including original issue discount and reduced by the amortization of any premium received on issuance, on the REMIC regular certificates, and any other class of REMIC certificates constituting “regular interests” in the REMIC not offered hereby, amortization of any premium on the mortgage loans, bad debt deductions with respect to the mortgage loans and, except as described below, for servicing, administrative and other expenses.

For purposes of determining its taxable income, the REMIC will have an initial aggregate basis in its assets equal to their fair market value immediately after their transfer to the REMIC. For this purpose, the servicer intends to treat the fair market value of the mortgage loans as being equal to the aggregate issue prices of the REMIC regular certificates and REMIC residual certificates. The aggregate basis will be allocated among the mortgage loans collectively and the other assets of the REMIC in proportion to their respective fair market values. The issue price of any REMIC certificates offered by this prospectus will be determined in the manner described above under “—*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount*.” Accordingly, if one or more classes of REMIC certificates are retained initially rather than sold, the servicer may be required to estimate the fair market value of those interests in order to determine the basis of the REMIC in the mortgage loans and other property held by the REMIC.

Subject to the possible application of the *de minimis* rules, the method of accrual by the REMIC of original issue discount income and market discount income with respect to mortgage loans that it holds will be equivalent to the method of accruing original issue discount income for REMIC regular certificateholders—under the constant yield method taking into account the prepayment assumption. However, a REMIC that acquires loans at a market discount must include the discount in income currently, as it accrues, on a constant interest basis. See “—*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates*” above, which describes a method of accruing discount income that is analogous to that required to be used by a REMIC as to mortgage loans with market discount that it holds.

A mortgage loan will be deemed to have been acquired with discount or premium to the extent that the REMIC’s basis in the mortgage loan, determined as described in the second preceding paragraph, is less than or greater than its stated redemption price. Any discount will be includible in the income of the REMIC as it accrues, in advance of receipt of the cash attributable to that income, under a method similar to the method described above for accruing original issue discount on the REMIC regular certificates. It is anticipated that each REMIC will elect under Section 171 of the Code to amortize any premium on the mortgage loans. Premium on any mortgage loan to which the election applies may be amortized under a constant yield method, presumably taking into account a prepayment assumption.

A REMIC will be allowed deductions for interest, including original issue discount, on the REMIC regular certificates, including any other class of REMIC certificates constituting "regular interests" in the REMIC not offered by this prospectus, equal to the deductions that would be allowed if the REMIC regular certificates, including any other class of REMIC certificates constituting "regular interests" in the REMIC not offered by this prospectus, were indebtedness of the REMIC. Original issue discount will be considered to accrue for this purpose as described above under "*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount*," except that the *de minimis* rule and the adjustments for subsequent holders of REMIC regular certificates, including any other class of certificates constituting "regular interests" in the REMIC not offered by this prospectus, described therein will not apply.

If a class of REMIC regular certificates is issued at an issue premium, the net amount of interest deductions that are allowed the REMIC in each taxable year with respect to the REMIC regular certificates of that class will be reduced by an amount equal to the portion of the issue premium that is considered to be amortized or repaid in that year. Although the matter is not entirely certain, it is likely that issue premium would be amortized under a constant yield method in a manner analogous to the method of accruing original issue discount described above under "*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount*."

As a general rule, the taxable income of the REMIC will be determined in the same manner as if the REMIC were an individual having the calendar year as its taxable year and using the accrual method of accounting. However, no item of income, gain, loss or deduction allocable to a prohibited transaction will be taken into account. See "*—Prohibited Transactions and Other Possible REMIC Taxes*" below. Further, the limitation on miscellaneous itemized deductions imposed on individuals by Section 67 of the Code, which allows those deductions only to the extent they exceed in the aggregate two percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income, will not be applied at the REMIC level so that the REMIC will be allowed deductions for servicing, administrative and other non-interest expenses in determining its taxable income. All of these expenses will be allocated as a separate item to the holders of REMIC residual certificates, subject to the limitation of Section 67 of the Code. See "*—Possible Pass-Through of Miscellaneous Itemized Deductions*." If the deductions allowed to the REMIC exceed its gross income for a calendar quarter, the excess will be the net loss for the REMIC for that calendar quarter.

Basis Rules, Net Losses and Distributions

The adjusted basis of a REMIC residual certificate will be equal to the amount paid for that REMIC residual certificate, increased by amounts included in the income of the related certificateholder and decreased, but not below zero, by distributions made, and by net losses allocated, to the related certificateholder.

A REMIC residual certificateholder is not allowed to take into account any net loss for any calendar quarter to the extent the net loss exceeds the REMIC residual certificateholder's adjusted basis in its REMIC residual certificate as of the close of that calendar quarter, determined without regard to the net loss. Any loss that is not currently deductible by reason of this limitation may be carried forward indefinitely to future calendar quarters and, in accordance with the same limitation, may be used only to offset income from the REMIC residual certificate. The ability of REMIC residual certificateholders to deduct net losses in accordance with additional limitations under the Code, as to which the certificateholders should consult their tax advisors.

Any distribution on a REMIC residual certificate will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent it does not exceed the holder's adjusted basis in the REMIC residual certificate. To the extent a distribution on a REMIC residual certificate exceeds the adjusted basis, it will be treated as gain from the sale of the REMIC residual certificate. A holder of a REMIC residual certificates may be entitled to distributions early in the term of the related REMIC under circumstances in which its basis in the REMIC residual certificate will not be sufficiently large that distributions will be treated as nontaxable returns of capital. A holder's basis in the REMIC residual certificate will initially equal the amount paid for the REMIC residual certificate and will be increased by its allocable shares of taxable income of the trust. However, a holder's basis increases may not occur until the end of the calendar quarter, or perhaps the end of the calendar year, with respect to which the REMIC taxable income is allocated to the REMIC residual certificateholder. To the extent the REMIC residual certificateholder's initial basis is less than the distributions to the REMIC residual certificateholder, and increases in the initial bases either occur after distributions or, together with their initial bases, are less than the amount of the distributions, gain will be recognized to the REMIC residual certificateholder on those distributions and will be treated as gain from the sale of its REMIC residual certificate.

The effect of these rules is that a certificateholder may not amortize its basis in a REMIC residual certificate, but may only recover its basis through distributions, through the deduction of its share of any net losses of the REMIC or upon the sale of its REMIC residual certificate. See "*Sales of REMIC Certificates*." For a discussion of possible modifications of these rules that may require adjustments to income of a holder of a REMIC residual certificate other than an original holder in order to reflect any difference between the cost of the REMIC residual certificate to its holder and the adjusted basis the REMIC residual certificate would have had in the hands of the original holder, see "*Taxation of REMIC Regular Certificates—General*."

Excess Inclusions

Any "excess inclusions" with respect to a REMIC residual certificate will be subject to federal income tax in all events. In general, the "excess inclusions" with respect to a REMIC residual certificate for any calendar quarter will be the excess, if any, of (i) the sum of the daily portions of REMIC taxable income allocable to the REMIC residual certificate over (ii) the sum of the "daily accruals", as defined below, for each day during that quarter that the REMIC residual certificate was held by the REMIC residual certificateholder. The daily accruals of a REMIC residual certificateholder will be determined by allocating to each day during a calendar quarter its ratable portion of the product of the "adjusted issue price" of the REMIC residual certificate at the beginning of the calendar quarter and 120% of the "long-term Federal rate" in effect on the closing date. For this purpose, the adjusted issue price of a REMIC residual certificate as of the beginning of any calendar quarter will be equal to the issue price of the REMIC residual certificate, increased by the sum of the daily accruals for all prior quarters and decreased, but not below zero, by any distributions made with respect to the REMIC residual certificate before the beginning of that quarter. The issue price of a REMIC residual certificate is the initial offering price to the public, excluding bond houses, brokers and underwriters, at which a substantial amount of the REMIC residual certificates were sold. If less than a substantial amount of a particular class of REMIC residual certificates is sold for cash on or prior to the closing date, the issue price of that class will be treated as the fair market value of that class on the closing date. The "long-term Federal rate" is an average of current yields on Treasury securities with a remaining term of greater than nine years, computed and published monthly by the IRS.

For REMIC residual certificateholders, an excess inclusion:

- will not be permitted to be offset by deductions, losses or loss carryovers from other activities,
- will be treated as “unrelated business taxable income” to an otherwise tax-exempt organization and
- will not be eligible for any rate reduction or exemption under any applicable tax treaty with respect to the 30% United States withholding tax imposed on distributions to REMIC residual certificateholders that are foreign investors.

See, however, “—*Foreign Investors in REMIC Certificates*” below.

Furthermore, for purposes of the alternative minimum tax, (i) excess inclusions will not be permitted to be offset by the alternative tax net operating loss deduction and (ii) alternative minimum taxable income may not be less than the taxpayer’s excess inclusions; provided, however, that for purposes of (ii), alternative minimum taxable income is determined without regard to the special rule that taxable income cannot be less than excess inclusions. The latter rule has the effect of preventing nonrefundable tax credits from reducing the taxpayer’s income tax to an amount lower than the alternative minimum tax on excess inclusions.

In the case of any REMIC residual certificates held by a real estate investment trust, the aggregate excess inclusions with respect to the REMIC residual certificates, reduced, but not below zero, by the real estate investment trust taxable income, within the meaning of Section 857(b)(2) of the Code, excluding any net capital gain, will be allocated among the shareholders of the trust in proportion to the dividends received by the shareholders from the trust, and any amount so allocated will be treated as an excess inclusion with respect to a REMIC residual certificate as if held directly by the shareholder. Treasury regulations yet to be issued could apply a similar rule to regulated investment companies, common trust funds and some cooperatives; the REMIC regulations currently do not address this subject.

Noneconomic REMIC Residual Certificates

Under the REMIC regulations, transfers of “noneconomic” REMIC residual certificates will be disregarded for all federal income tax purposes if “a significant purpose of the transfer was to enable the transferor to impede the assessment or collection of tax.” If the transfer is disregarded, the purported transferor will continue to remain liable for any taxes due with respect to the income on the “noneconomic” REMIC residual certificate. The REMIC regulations provide that a REMIC residual certificate is noneconomic unless, based on the prepayment assumption and on any required or permitted clean up calls, or required qualified liquidation provided for in the REMIC’s organizational documents, (1) the present value of the expected future distributions (discounted using the “applicable Federal rate” for obligations whose term ends on the close of the last quarter in which excess inclusions are expected to accrue with respect to the REMIC residual certificate, which rate is computed and published monthly by the IRS, on the REMIC residual certificate equals at least the present value of the expected tax on the anticipated excess inclusions, and (2) the transferor reasonably expects that the transferee will receive distributions with respect to the REMIC residual certificate at or after the time the taxes accrue on the anticipated excess inclusions in an amount sufficient to satisfy the accrued taxes. Accordingly, all transfers of REMIC residual certificates that

may constitute noneconomic residual interests will be subject to restrictions under the terms of the related pooling and servicing agreement that are intended to reduce the possibility of any transfer being disregarded. The restrictions will require each party to a transfer to provide an affidavit that no purpose of the transfer is to impede the assessment or collection of tax, including representations as to the financial condition of the prospective transferee, as to which the transferor also is required to make a reasonable investigation to determine the transferee's historic payment of its debts and ability to continue to pay its debts as they come due in the future. Prior to purchasing a REMIC residual certificate, prospective purchasers should consider the possibility that a purported transfer of the REMIC residual certificate by such a purchaser to another purchaser at some future date may be disregarded in accordance with the above-described rules which would result in the retention of tax liability by that purchaser.

The IRS has issued final REMIC regulations that add to the conditions necessary to assure that a transfer of a non-economic residual interest would be respected. The additional conditions require that in order to qualify as a safe harbor transfer of a residual, the transferee represent that it will not cause the income "to be attributable to a foreign permanent establishment or fixed base (within the meaning of an applicable income tax treaty) of the transferee or another U.S. taxpayer" and either (i) the amount received by the transferee be no less on a present value basis than the present value of the net tax detriment attributable to holding the residual interest reduced by the present value of the projected payments to be received on the residual interest or (ii) the transfer is to a domestic taxable corporation with specified large amounts of gross and net assets and that meets certain other requirements where agreement is made that all future transfers will be to taxable domestic corporations in transactions that qualify for the same "safe harbor" provision. Eligibility for the safe harbor requires, among other things, that the facts and circumstances known to the transferor at the time of transfer not indicate to a reasonable person that the taxes with respect to the residual interest will not be paid, with an unreasonably low cost for the transfer specifically mentioned as negating eligibility.

The related prospectus supplement will disclose whether offered REMIC residual certificates may be considered "noneconomic" residual interests under the REMIC regulations. Any disclosure that a REMIC residual certificate will not be considered "noneconomic" will be based upon some assumptions, and the depositor will make no representation that a REMIC residual certificate will not be considered "noneconomic" for purposes of the above-described rules. See "*—Foreign Investors in REMIC Certificates*" for additional restrictions applicable to transfers of certain REMIC residual certificates to foreign persons.

Mark-to-Market Rules

The mark-to-market requirement applies to all securities owned by a dealer, except to the extent that the dealer has specifically identified a security as held for investment. The mark-to-market regulations provide that for purposes of this mark-to-market requirement, a REMIC residual certificate may not be marked to market.

Possible Pass-Through of Miscellaneous Itemized Deductions

Fees and expenses of a REMIC generally will be allocated to the holders of the related REMIC residual certificates. The applicable Treasury regulations indicate, however, that in the case of a REMIC that is similar to a single class grantor trust, all or a portion of those fees and expenses should be allocated to the holders of the related REMIC regular certificates. Unless otherwise stated

in the related prospectus supplement, fees and expenses will be allocated to holders of the related REMIC residual certificates in their entirety and not to the holders of the related REMIC regular certificates.

With respect to REMIC residual certificates or REMIC regular certificates the holders of which receive an allocation of fees and expenses in accordance with the preceding discussion, if any holder thereof is an individual, estate or trust, or a “Pass-Through Entity” beneficially owned by one or more individuals, estates or trusts, (i) an amount equal to the individual’s, estate’s or trust’s share of fees and expenses will be added to the gross income of that holder and (ii) the individual’s, estate’s or trust’s share of fees and expenses will be treated as a miscellaneous itemized deduction allowable in accordance with the limitation of Section 67 of the Code, which permits those deductions only to the extent they exceed in the aggregate two percent of a taxpayer’s adjusted gross income. In addition, Section 68 of the Code provides that the amount of itemized deductions otherwise allowable for an individual whose adjusted gross income exceeds a specified amount will be reduced. The amount of additional taxable income reportable by REMIC certificateholders that are covered by the limitations of either Section 67 or Section 68 of the Code may be substantial. Furthermore, in determining the alternative minimum taxable income of such a holder of a REMIC certificate that is an individual, estate or trust, or a “Pass-Through Entity” beneficially owned by one or more individuals, estates or trusts, no deduction will be allowed for the holder’s allocable portion of servicing fees and other miscellaneous itemized deductions of the REMIC, even though an amount equal to the amount of such fees and other deductions will be included in the holder’s gross income. Accordingly, the REMIC certificates may not be appropriate investments for individuals, estates, or trusts, or pass-through entities beneficially owned by one or more individuals, estates or trusts. Any prospective investors should consult with their tax advisors prior to making an investment in these certificates.

Tax and Restrictions on Transfers of REMIC Residual Certificates to Certain Organizations

If a REMIC residual certificate is transferred to a disqualified organization, a tax would be imposed in an amount, determined under the REMIC regulations, equal to: the product of

- the present value, discounted using the “applicable Federal rate” for obligations whose term ends on the close of the last quarter in which excess inclusions are expected to accrue with respect to the certificate, which rate is computed and published monthly by the IRS, of the total anticipated excess inclusions with respect to the REMIC residual certificate for periods after the transfer; and
- the highest marginal federal income tax rate applicable to corporations.
- The anticipated excess inclusions must be determined as of the date that the REMIC residual certificate is transferred and must be based on events that have occurred up to the time of transfer, the prepayment assumption and any required or permitted clean up calls or required liquidation provided for in the REMIC’s organizational documents. This tax generally would be imposed on the transferor of the REMIC residual certificate, except that where the transfer is through an agent for a disqualified organization, the tax would instead be imposed on that agent. However, a transferor of a REMIC residual certificate would in no event be liable for the tax with respect to a transfer if the transferee furnishes to the transferor an affidavit that the transferee is not a disqualified organization and, as of the time of the transfer, the transferor does not have actual knowledge that the

affidavit is false. Moreover, an entity will not qualify as a REMIC unless there are reasonable arrangements designed to ensure that:

- residual interests in the entity are not held by disqualified organizations; and
- information necessary for the application of the tax described herein will be made available.
- Restrictions on the transfer of REMIC residual certificates and other provisions that are intended to meet this requirement will be included in the pooling and servicing agreement, including provisions:
 - requiring any transferee of a REMIC residual certificate to provide an affidavit representing that it is not a disqualified organization and is not acquiring the REMIC residual certificate on behalf of a disqualified organization, undertaking to maintain that status and agreeing to obtain a similar affidavit from any person to whom it shall transfer the REMIC residual certificate;
 - providing that any transfer of a REMIC residual certificate to a disqualified organization shall be null and void; and
 - granting to the servicer the right, without notice to the holder or any prior holder, to sell to a purchaser of its choice any REMIC residual certificate that shall become owned by a disqualified organization despite (1) and (2) above.

In addition, if a Pass-Through Entity includes in income excess inclusions with respect to a REMIC residual certificate, and a disqualified organization is the record holder of an interest in that entity, then a tax will be imposed on the entity equal to the product of (i) the amount of excess inclusions on the REMIC residual certificate that are allocable to the interest in the Pass-Through Entity held by the disqualified organization and (ii) the highest marginal federal income tax rate imposed on corporations. A Pass-Through Entity will not be subject to this tax for any period, however, if each record holder of an interest in the Pass-Through Entity furnishes to that Pass-Through Entity (i) the holder's social security number and a statement under penalties of perjury that the social security number is that of the record holder or (ii) a statement under penalties of perjury that the record holder is not a disqualified organization. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997, notwithstanding the preceding two sentences, in the case of a REMIC residual certificate held by an "electing large partnership," all interests in such partnership shall be treated as held by disqualified organizations, without regard to whether the record holders of the partnership furnish statements described in the preceding sentence, and the amount that is subject to tax under the second preceding sentence is excluded from the gross income of the partnership allocated to the partners, in lieu of allocating to the partners a deduction for the tax paid by the partners.

Sales of REMIC Certificates

If a REMIC certificate is sold, the selling certificateholder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale and its adjusted basis in the REMIC certificate. The adjusted basis of a REMIC regular certificate generally will equal the cost of that REMIC regular certificate to that certificateholder, increased by income reported by the certificateholder with respect to that REMIC regular certificate, including original issue discount and market discount income, and reduced, but not below zero, by distributions on the REMIC regular

certificate received by the certificateholder and by any amortized premium. The adjusted basis of a REMIC residual certificate will be determined as described under “—*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Residual Certificates—Basis Rules, Net Losses and Distributions*.” Except as described below, any gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss.

Gain from the sale of a REMIC regular certificate that might otherwise be capital gain will be treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain does not exceed the excess, if any, of (i) the amount that would have been includable in the seller’s income with respect to the REMIC regular certificate had income accrued thereon at a rate equal to 110% of the “applicable federal rate”, which is generally a rate based on an average of current yields on Treasury securities having a maturity comparable to that of the certificate, which rate is computed and published monthly by the IRS, determined as of the date of purchase of the REMIC regular certificate, over (ii) the amount of ordinary income actually includable in the seller’s income prior to the sale. In addition, gain recognized on the sale of a REMIC regular certificate by a seller who purchased the REMIC regular certificate at a market discount will be taxable as ordinary income to the extent of any accrued and previously unrecognized market discount that accrued during the period the certificate was held. See “—*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount*.”

REMIC certificates will be “evidences of indebtedness” within the meaning of Section 582(c)(1) of the Code, so that gain or loss recognized from the sale of a REMIC certificate by a bank or thrift institution to which that section applies will be ordinary income or loss.

A portion of any gain from the sale of a REMIC regular certificate that might otherwise be capital gain may be treated as ordinary income to the extent that the certificate is held as part of a “conversion transaction” within the meaning of Section 1258 of the Code. A conversion transaction generally is one in which the taxpayer has taken two or more positions in certificates or similar property that reduce or eliminate market risk, if substantially all of the taxpayer’s return is attributable to the time value of the taxpayer’s net investment in the transaction. The amount of gain so realized in a conversion transaction that is recharacterized as ordinary income generally will not exceed the amount of interest that would have accrued on the taxpayer’s net investment at 120% of the appropriate “applicable federal rate”, which rate is computed and published monthly by the IRS, at the time the taxpayer enters into the conversion transaction, subject to appropriate reduction for prior inclusion of interest and other ordinary income items from the transaction.

Finally, a taxpayer may elect to have net capital gain taxed at ordinary income rates rather than capital gains rates in order to include any net capital gain in total net investment income for the taxable year, for purposes of the limitation on the deduction of interest on indebtedness incurred to purchase or carry property held for investment to a taxpayer’s net investment income.

Except as may be provided in Treasury regulations yet to be issued, if the seller of a REMIC residual certificate reacquires the certificate, any other residual interest in a REMIC or any similar interest in a “taxable mortgage pool”, as defined in Section 7701(i) of the Code, within six months of the date of the sale, the sale will be subject to the “wash sale” rules of Section 1091 of the Code. In that event, any loss realized by the REMIC residual certificateholders on the sale will not be deductible, but instead will be added to the REMIC residual certificateholders adjusted basis in the newly-acquired asset.

Prohibited Transactions and Other Possible REMIC Taxes

The Internal Revenue Code imposes a prohibited transactions tax, which is a tax on REMICs equal to 100% of the net income derived from prohibited transactions. In general, subject to specified exceptions a prohibited transaction means the disposition of a mortgage loan, the receipt of income from a source other than a mortgage loan or other permitted investments, the receipt of compensation for services, or gain from the disposition of an asset purchased with the payments on the mortgage loans for temporary investment pending distribution on the REMIC certificates. It is not anticipated that any REMIC will engage in any prohibited transactions in which it would recognize a material amount of net income. In addition, some contributions to a REMIC made after the day on which the REMIC issues all of its interests could result in the imposition of a contributions tax, which is a tax on the REMIC equal to 100% of the value of the contributed property. Each pooling and servicing agreement will include provisions designed to prevent the acceptance of any contributions that would be subject to the tax.

REMICs also are subject to federal income tax at the highest corporate rate on “net income from foreclosure property,” determined by reference to the rules applicable to real estate investment trusts. “Net income from foreclosure property” generally means gain from the sale of a foreclosure property that is inventory property and gross income from foreclosure property other than qualifying rents and other qualifying income for a real estate investment trust. Unless otherwise disclosed in the related prospectus supplement, it is not anticipated that any REMIC will recognize “net income from foreclosure property” subject to federal income tax.

Unless otherwise disclosed in the related prospectus supplement, it is not anticipated that any material state or local income or franchise tax will be imposed on any REMIC.

Unless otherwise stated in the related prospectus supplement, and to the extent permitted by then applicable laws, any prohibited transactions tax, contributions tax, tax on “net income from foreclosure property” or state or local income or franchise tax that may be imposed on the REMIC will be borne by the related servicer or the trustee in either case out of its own funds, provided that the servicer or the trustee, as the case may be, has sufficient assets to do so, and provided further that the tax arises out of a breach of the servicer’s or the trustee’s obligations, as the case may be, under the related pooling and servicing agreement and relating to compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Any tax not borne by the servicer or the trustee will be payable out of the related trust resulting in a reduction in amounts payable to holders of the related REMIC certificates.

Termination

A REMIC will terminate immediately after the distribution date following receipt by the REMIC of the final payment from the mortgage loans or upon a sale of the REMIC’s assets following the adoption by the REMIC of a plan of complete liquidation. The last distribution on a REMIC regular certificate will be treated as a payment in retirement of a debt instrument. In the case of a REMIC residual certificate, if the last distribution on the REMIC residual certificate is less than the certificateholder’s adjusted basis in the certificate, the certificateholder should be treated as realizing a loss equal to the amount of the difference, and the loss may be treated as a capital loss.

Reporting and Other Administrative Matters

Solely for purposes of the administrative provisions of the Code, the REMIC will be treated as a partnership and REMIC residual certificateholders will be treated as partners. Unless otherwise stated in the related prospectus supplement, the trustee will file REMIC federal income tax returns on behalf of the related REMIC and the entity identified as the securities administrator in the related pooling and servicing agreement or securities administrator will prepare the REMIC federal income tax returns and will be designated as and will act as the “tax matters person” for the REMIC in all respects, and may hold a nominal amount of REMIC residual certificates.

As the tax matters person, the securities administrator will have the authority to act on behalf of the REMIC and the REMIC residual certificateholders in connection with the administrative and judicial review of items of income, deduction, gain or loss of the REMIC, as well as the REMIC’s classification. REMIC residual certificateholders will be required to report the REMIC items consistently with their treatment on the related REMIC’s tax return and may in some circumstances be bound by a settlement agreement between the securities administrator, as tax matters person, and the IRS concerning any REMIC item.

Adjustments made to the REMIC tax return may require a REMIC residual certificateholders to make corresponding adjustments on its return, and an audit of the REMIC’s tax return, or the adjustments resulting from an audit, could result in an audit of the certificateholder’s return. Any person that holds a REMIC residual certificate as a nominee for another person may be required to furnish to the related REMIC, in a manner to be provided in Treasury regulations, the name and address of that person and other information.

Reporting of interest income, including any original issue discount, with respect to REMIC regular certificates is required annually, and may be required more frequently under Treasury regulations. These information reports are generally required to be sent to individual holders of REMIC regular interests and the IRS; holders of REMIC regular certificates that are corporations, trusts, securities dealers and other non-individuals will be provided interest and original issue discount income information and the information in the following paragraph upon request in accordance with the requirements of the applicable regulations. The information must be provided by the later of 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the information was requested, or two weeks after the receipt of the request. The REMIC must also comply with rules requiring certain information to be reported to the IRS. Reporting with respect to the REMIC residual certificates, including income, excess inclusions, investment expenses and relevant information regarding qualification of the REMIC’s assets will be made as required under the Treasury regulations, typically on a quarterly basis.

As applicable, the REMIC regular certificate information reports will include a statement of the adjusted issue price of the REMIC regular certificate at the beginning of each accrual period. In addition, the reports will include information required by regulations with respect to computing the accrual of any market discount. Because exact computation of the accrual of market discount on a constant yield method requires information relating to the holder’s purchase price that the REMIC administrator will not have, the regulations only require that information pertaining to the appropriate proportionate method of accruing market discount be provided. See “—*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount*.”

The responsibility for complying with the foregoing reporting rules will be borne by the REMIC administrator. Certificateholders may request any information with respect to the returns described in Section 1.6049-7(e)(2) of the Treasury regulations.

Backup Withholding with Respect to REMIC Certificates

Payments of interest and principal, as well as payments of proceeds from the sale of REMIC certificates, may be subject to the “backup withholding tax” under Section 3406 of the Code if recipients of payments fail to furnish to the payor certain information, including their taxpayer identification numbers, or otherwise fail to establish an exemption from the tax. Any amounts deducted and withheld from a distribution to a recipient would be allowed as a credit against the recipient’s federal income tax. Furthermore, penalties may be imposed by the IRS on a recipient of payments that is required to supply information but that does not do so in the proper manner.

Foreign Investors in REMIC Certificates

A REMIC regular certificateholder that is not a United States person and is not subject to federal income tax as a result of any direct or indirect connection to the United States in addition to its ownership of a REMIC regular certificate will not be subject to United States federal income or withholding tax on a distribution on a REMIC regular certificate, provided that the holder complies to the extent necessary with certain identification requirements, including delivery of a statement, signed by the certificateholder under penalties of perjury, certifying that the certificateholder is not a United States person and providing the name and address of that certificateholder. This statement is generally made on IRS Form W-8BEN and must be updated whenever required information has changed or within three calendar years after the statement is first delivered. For these purposes, United States person means a citizen or resident of the United States, a corporation, partnership or other entity treated as a corporation or partnership, created or organized in, or under the laws of, the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia, except, in the case of a partnership, to the extent provided in regulations, provided that, for purposes solely of the restrictions on the transfer of the residual interests, no partnership or other entity treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes shall be treated as a United States person, or U.S. person, unless all persons that own an interest in such partnership either directly or through any entity that is not a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes are required by the applicable operative agreement to be United States persons, or an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source, or a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust. To the extent prescribed in regulations by the Secretary of the Treasury, a trust which was in existence on August 20, 1996, other than a trust treated as owned by the grantor under subpart E of part I of subchapter J of chapter 1 of the Code, and which was treated as a United States person on August 19, 1996, may elect to continue to be treated as a United States person notwithstanding the previous sentence. It is possible that the IRS may assert that the foregoing tax exemption should not apply with respect to a REMIC regular certificate held by a REMIC residual certificateholder that owns directly or indirectly a 10% or greater interest in the REMIC residual certificates. If the holder does not qualify for exemption, distributions of interest, including distributions of accrued original issue discount, to the holder may be subject to a tax rate of 30%, subject to reduction under any applicable tax treaty.

Special rules apply to partnerships, estates and trusts, and in certain circumstances certifications as to foreign status and other matters may be required to be provided by partners and beneficiaries thereof.

In addition, the foregoing rules will not apply to exempt a United States shareholder of a controlled foreign corporation from taxation on the United States shareholder's allocable portion of the interest income received by the controlled foreign corporation.

Further, it appears that a REMIC regular certificate would not be included in the estate of a non-resident alien individual and would not be subject to United States estate taxes. However, certificateholders who are non-resident alien individuals should consult their tax advisors concerning this question.

Unless otherwise stated in the related prospectus supplement, transfers of REMIC residual certificates to investors that are not United States persons will be prohibited under the related pooling and servicing agreement.

Grantor Trust Funds

Classification of Grantor Trust Funds

On or prior to the date of the related prospectus supplement with respect to the proposed issuance of each series of Grantor Trust certificates, Tax Counsel will deliver an opinion generally to the effect that, assuming compliance with all provisions of the related pooling and servicing agreement, the related Grantor Trust Fund will be classified as a grantor trust under subpart E, part I of subchapter J of Chapter 1 of the Code and not as a partnership or an association taxable as a corporation.

Characterization of Investments in Grantor Trust Certificates

Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates

In the case of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates, except as disclosed in the related prospectus supplement, Tax Counsel will deliver an opinion that, in general, Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates will represent interests in (1) "loans . . . secured by an interest in real property" within the meaning of Section 7701(a)(19)(C)(v) of the Code; (2) "obligation[s] (including any participation or certificate of beneficial ownership therein) which [are] principally secured by an interest in real property" within the meaning of Section 860G(a)(3) of the Code; and (3) "real estate assets" within the meaning of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code. In addition, counsel to the depositor will deliver an opinion that interest on Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates will to the same extent be considered "interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property" within the meaning of Section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code.

Grantor Trust Strip Certificates

Even if Grantor Trust Strip Certificates evidence an interest in a Grantor Trust Fund consisting of mortgage loans that are "loans . . . secured by an interest in real property" within the meaning of Section 7701(a)(19)(C)(v) of the Code, and "real estate assets" within the meaning of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code, and the interest on which is "interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property" within the meaning of Section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code, it is unclear

whether the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates, and the income therefrom, will be so characterized. However, the policies underlying these sections (namely, to encourage or require investments in mortgage loans by thrift institutions and real estate investment trusts) may suggest that this characterization is appropriate. Counsel to the depositor will not deliver any opinion on these questions. Prospective purchasers to which the characterization of an investment in Grantor Trust Strip Certificates is material should consult their tax advisors regarding whether the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates, and the income therefrom, will be so characterized.

The Grantor Trust Strip Certificates will be “obligation[s] (including any participation or certificate of beneficial ownership therein) which . . . [are] principally secured by an interest in real property” within the meaning of Section 860G(a)(3)(A) of the Code.

Taxation of Owners of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates

Holders of a particular series of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates generally will be required to report on their federal income tax returns their shares of the entire income from the mortgage loans (including amounts used to pay reasonable servicing fees and other expenses) and will be entitled to deduct their shares of any such reasonable servicing fees and other expenses. Because of stripped interests, market or original issue discount, or premium, the amount includable in income on account of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate may differ significantly from the amount distributable thereon representing interest on the mortgage loans. Under Section 67 of the Code, an individual, estate or trust holding a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate directly or through some pass-through entities will be allowed a deduction for the reasonable servicing fees and expenses only to the extent that the aggregate of the holder’s miscellaneous itemized deductions exceeds two percent of the holder’s adjusted gross income. In addition, Section 68 of the Code provides that the amount of itemized deductions otherwise allowable for an individual whose adjusted gross income exceeds a specified amount will be reduced by the lesser of (1) 3% of the excess of the individual’s adjusted gross income over the amount or (2) 80% of the amount of itemized deductions otherwise allowable for the taxable year. The amount of additional taxable income reportable by holders of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates who are subject to the limitations of either Section 67 or Section 68 of the Code may be substantial. Further, certificateholders (other than corporations) subject to the alternative minimum tax may not deduct miscellaneous itemized deductions in determining the holder’s alternative minimum taxable income. Although it is not entirely clear, it appears that in transactions in which multiple classes of Grantor Trust Certificates (including Grantor Trust Strip Certificates) are issued, the fees and expenses should be allocated among the classes of Grantor Trust certificates using a method that recognizes that each such class benefits from the related services. In the absence of statutory or administrative clarification as to the method to be used, it currently is intended to base information returns or reports to the IRS and certificateholders on a method that allocates the expenses among classes of Grantor Trust certificates with respect to each period based on the distributions made to each such class during that period.

The federal income tax treatment of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates of any series will depend on whether they are subject to the “stripped bond” rules of Section 1286 of the Code. Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates may be subject to those rules if (1) a class of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates is issued as part of the same series of certificates or (2) the company or any of its affiliates retains (for its own account or for purposes of resale) a right to receive a specified portion of the interest payable on the mortgage loans. Further, the IRS has ruled that an unreasonably high servicing fee retained by a seller or servicer will be treated as a retained

ownership interest in mortgages that constitutes a stripped coupon. For purposes of determining what constitutes reasonable servicing fees for various types of mortgages the IRS has established “safe harbors.” The servicing fees paid with respect to the mortgage loans for a series of Grantor Trust certificates may be higher than the “safe harbors” and, accordingly, may not constitute reasonable servicing compensation. The related prospectus supplement will include information regarding servicing fees paid to the servicer, any subservicer or their respective affiliates necessary to determine whether the preceding “safe harbor” rules apply.

If Stripped Bond Rules Apply

If the stripped bond rules apply, each Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate will be treated as having been issued with “original issue discount” within the meaning of Section 1273(a) of the Code, subject, however, to the discussion below regarding the treatment of some stripped bonds as market discount bonds and the discussion regarding *de minimis* market discount. See “—*Taxation of Owners of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates—Market Discount*” below. Under the stripped bond rules, the holder of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate (whether a cash or accrual method taxpayer) will be required to report interest income from its Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate for each month in an amount equal to the income that accrues on the certificate in that month calculated under a constant yield method, in accordance with the rules of the Code relating to original issue discount.

The original issue discount on a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate will be the excess of the certificate’s stated redemption price over its issue price. The issue price of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate as to any purchaser will be equal to the price paid by the purchaser for the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate. The stated redemption price of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate will be the sum of all payments to be made on the certificate, other than “qualified stated interest,” if any, as well as the certificate’s share of reasonable servicing fees and other expenses. See “—*Taxation of Owners of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates—If Stripped Bond Rules Do Not Apply*” for a definition of “qualified stated interest.” In general, the amount of the income that accrues in any month would equal the product of the holder’s adjusted basis in the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate at the beginning of the month (see “Sales of Grantor Trust Certificates”) and the yield of the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate to the holder. This yield would be computed at the rate (compounded based on the regular interval between distribution dates) that, if used to discount the holder’s share of future payments on the mortgage loans, would cause the present value of those future payments to equal the price at which the holder purchased the certificate. In computing yield under the stripped bond rules, a certificateholder’s share of future payments on the mortgage loans will not include any payments made in respect of any ownership interest in the mortgage loans retained by the company, the servicer, any subservicer or their respective affiliates, but will include the certificateholder’s share of any reasonable servicing fees and other expenses.

To the extent the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates represent an interest in any pool of debt instruments the yield on which may be affected by reason of prepayments, Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code requires (1) the use of a reasonable prepayment assumption in accruing original issue discount and (2) adjustments in the accrual of original issue discount when prepayments do not conform to the prepayment assumption. It is unclear whether those provisions would be applicable to the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates that do not represent an interest in any pool of debt instruments the yield on which may be affected by reason of prepayments, or whether use of a reasonable prepayment assumption may be required or permitted

without reliance on these rules. It is also uncertain, if a prepayment assumption is used, whether the assumed prepayment rate would be determined based on conditions at the time of the first sale of the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate or, with respect to any holder, at the time of purchase of the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate by that holder. Certificateholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors concerning reporting original issue discount with respect to Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates and, in particular, whether a prepayment assumption should be used in reporting original issue discount.

In the case of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate acquired at a price equal to the principal amount of the mortgage loans allocable to the certificate, the use of a prepayment assumption generally would not have any significant effect on the yield used in calculating accruals of interest income. In the case, however, of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate acquired at a discount or premium (that is, at a price less than or greater than the principal amount, respectively), the use of a reasonable prepayment assumption would increase or decrease the yield, and thus accelerate or decelerate, respectively, the reporting of income.

If a prepayment assumption is not used, then when a mortgage loan prepays in full, the holder of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate acquired at a discount or a premium generally will recognize ordinary income or loss equal to the difference between the portion of the prepaid principal amount of the mortgage loan that is allocable to the certificate and the portion of the adjusted basis of the certificate that is allocable to the certificateholder's interest in the mortgage loan. If a prepayment assumption is used, it appears that no separate item of income or loss should be recognized upon a prepayment. Instead, a prepayment should be treated as a partial payment of the stated redemption price of the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate and accounted for under a method similar to that described for taking account of original issue discount on REMIC regular certificates. See "—REMICs—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount." It is unclear whether any other adjustments would be required to reflect differences between an assumed prepayment rate and the actual rate of prepayments.

It is currently intended to base information reports or returns to the IRS and certificateholders in transactions subject to the stripped bond rules on a prepayment assumption that will be disclosed in the related prospectus supplement and on a constant yield computed using a representative initial offering price for each class of certificates. However, none of the company, the servicer or the trustee will make any representation that the mortgage loans will in fact prepay at a rate conforming to the prepayment assumption or any other rate and certificateholders should bear in mind that the use of a representative initial offering price will mean that the information returns or reports, even if otherwise accepted as accurate by the IRS, will in any event be accurate only as to the initial certificateholders of each series who bought at that price.

Under Treasury regulation Section 1.1286-1, some stripped bonds are to be treated as market discount bonds and, accordingly, any purchaser of such a bond is to account for any discount on the bond as market discount rather than original issue discount. This treatment only applies, however, if immediately after the most recent disposition of the bond by a person stripping one or more coupons from the bond and disposing of the bond or coupon (1) there is no original issue discount (or only a *de minimis* amount of original issue discount) or (2) the annual stated rate of interest payable on the original bond is no more than one percentage point lower than the gross interest rate payable on the original mortgage loan (before subtracting any servicing fee or any stripped coupon). If interest payable on a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate is more than one percentage point lower than the gross interest rate payable on the mortgage loans, the related prospectus supplement will

disclose that fact. If the original issue discount or market discount on a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate determined under the stripped bond rules is less than 0.25% of the stated redemption price multiplied by the weighted average maturity of the mortgage loans, then that original issue discount or market discount will be considered to be *de minimis*. Original issue discount or market discount of only a *de minimis* amount will be included in income in the same manner as *de minimis* original issue and market discount described in “*Characteristics of Investments in Grantor Trust Certificates—If Stripped Bond Rules Do Not Apply*” and “*Market Discount*” below.

If Stripped Bond Rules Do Not Apply

Subject to the discussion below on original issue discount, if the stripped bond rules do not apply to a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate, the certificateholder will be required to report its share of the interest income on the mortgage loans in accordance with the certificateholder’s normal method of accounting. The original issue discount rules will apply to a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate to the extent it evidences an interest in mortgage loans issued with original issue discount.

The original issue discount, if any, on the mortgage loans will equal the difference between the stated redemption price of the mortgage loans and their issue price. Under the OID regulations, the stated redemption price is equal to the total of all payments to be made on the mortgage loan other than “qualified stated interest.” “Qualified stated interest” is interest that is unconditionally payable at least annually at a single fixed rate, or at a “qualified floating rate,” an “objective rate,” a combination of a single fixed rate and one or more “qualified floating rates” or one “qualified inverse floating rate,” or a combination of “qualified floating rates” that does not operate in a manner that accelerates or defers interest payments on the mortgage loan. In general, the issue price of a mortgage loan will be the amount received by the borrower from the lender under the terms of the mortgage loan, less any “points” paid by the borrower, and the stated redemption price of a mortgage loan will equal its principal amount, unless the mortgage loan provides for an initial below-market rate of interest or the acceleration or the deferral of interest payments. The determination as to whether original issue discount will be considered to be *de minimis* will be calculated using the same test described in the REMIC discussion. See “—*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount*” above.

In the case of mortgage loans bearing adjustable or variable interest rates, the related prospectus supplement will describe the manner in which the rules will be applied with respect to those mortgage loans by the servicer or the trustee in preparing information returns to the certificateholders and the IRS.

If original issue discount is in excess of a *de minimis* amount, all original issue discount with respect to a mortgage loan will be required to be accrued and reported in income each month, based on a constant yield. Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code requires that a prepayment assumption be made in computing yield with respect to any pool of debt instruments the yield on which may be affected by reason of prepayments. Accordingly, for certificates backed by these pools, it is intended to base information reports and returns to the IRS and certificateholders, on the use of a prepayment assumption. However, in the case of certificates not backed by these pools, it currently is not intended to base the reports and returns on the use of a prepayment assumption. Certificateholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors concerning whether a prepayment assumption should be used in reporting original issue discount with respect to Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates.

Certificateholders should refer to the related prospectus supplement with respect to each series to determine whether and in what manner the original issue discount rules will apply to mortgage loans in the series.

A purchaser of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate that purchases the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate at a cost less than the certificate's allocable portion of the aggregate remaining stated redemption price of the mortgage loans held in the related trust fund will also be required to include in gross income the certificate's daily portions of any original issue discount with respect to the mortgage loans. However, each such daily portion will be reduced, if the cost of the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate to the purchaser is in excess of the certificate's allocable portion of the aggregate "adjusted issue prices" of the mortgage loans held in the related trust fund, approximately in proportion to the ratio the excess bears to the certificate's allocable portion of the aggregate original issue discount remaining to be accrued on the mortgage loans. The adjusted issue price of a mortgage loan on any given day equals the sum of (1) the adjusted issue price (or, in the case of the first accrual period, the issue price) of the mortgage loan at the beginning of the accrual period that includes the day and (2) the daily portions of original issue discount for all days during the accrual period prior to the day. The adjusted issue price of a mortgage loan at the beginning of any accrual period will equal the issue price of the mortgage loan, increased by the aggregate amount of original issue discount with respect to the mortgage loan that accrued in prior accrual periods, and reduced by the amount of any payments made on the mortgage loan in prior accrual periods of amounts included in its stated redemption price.

In addition to its regular reports, the servicer or the trustee, except as provided in the related prospectus supplement, will provide to any holder of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate such information as the holder may reasonably request from time to time with respect to original issue discount accruing on Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates. See "*Grantor Trust Reporting*" below.

Market Discount

If the stripped bond rules do not apply to the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate, a certificateholder may be subject to the market discount rules of Sections 1276 through 1278 of the Code to the extent an interest in a mortgage loan is considered to have been purchased at a "market discount," that is, in the case of a mortgage loan issued without original issue discount, at a purchase price less than its remaining stated redemption price (as defined above), or in the case of a mortgage loan issued with original issue discount, at a purchase price less than its adjusted issue price (as defined above). If market discount is in excess of a *de minimis* amount (as described below), the holder generally will be required to include in income in each month the amount of the discount that has accrued (under the rules described in the next paragraph) through the month that has not previously been included in income, but limited, in the case of the portion of the discount that is allocable to any mortgage loan, to the payment of stated redemption price on the mortgage loan that is received by (or, in the case of accrual basis certificateholders, due to) the trust fund in that month. A certificateholder may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues (under a constant yield method based on the yield of the certificate to the holder) rather than including it on a deferred basis in accordance with the foregoing under rules similar to those described in "*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount*" above.

Section 1276(b)(3) of the Code authorized the Treasury Department to issue regulations providing for the method for accruing market discount on debt instruments, the principal of which is

payable in more than one installment. Until such time as regulations are issued by the Treasury Department, some rules described in the Committee Report will apply. Under those rules, in each accrual period market discount on the mortgage loans should accrue, at the certificateholder's option: (1) on the basis of a constant yield method, (2) in the case of a mortgage loan issued without original issue discount, in an amount that bears the same ratio to the total remaining market discount as the stated interest paid in the accrual period bears to the total stated interest remaining to be paid on the mortgage loan as of the beginning of the accrual period, or (3) in the case of a mortgage loan issued with original issue discount, in an amount that bears the same ratio to the total remaining market discount as the original issue discount accrued in the accrual period bears to the total original issue discount remaining at the beginning of the accrual period. The prepayment assumption, if any, used in calculating the accrual of original issue discount is to be used in calculating the accrual of market discount. The effect of using a prepayment assumption could be to accelerate the reporting of the discount income. Because the regulations referred to in this paragraph have not been issued, it is not possible to predict what effect the regulations might have on the tax treatment of a mortgage loan purchased at a discount in the secondary market.

Because the mortgage loans will provide for periodic payments of stated redemption price, the market discount may be required to be included in income at a rate that is not significantly slower than the rate at which the discount would be included in income if it were original issue discount.

Market discount with respect to mortgage loans may be considered to be *de minimis* and, if so, will be includable in income under *de minimis* rules similar to those described above in “—REMICs—*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount*” with the exception that it is less likely that a prepayment assumption will be used for purposes of these rules with respect to the mortgage loans.

Further, under the rules described in “—REMICs—*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount*,” above, any discount that is not original issue discount and exceeds a *de minimis* amount may require the deferral of interest expense deductions attributable to accrued market discount not yet includable in income, unless an election has been made to report market discount currently as it accrues. This rule applies without regard to the origination dates of the mortgage loans.

Premium

If a certificateholder is treated as acquiring the underlying mortgage loans at a premium, that is, at a price in excess of their remaining stated redemption price, the certificateholder may elect under Section 171 of the Code to amortize using a constant yield method the portion of the premium allocable to mortgage loans. Amortizable premium is treated as an offset to interest income on the related debt instrument, rather than as a separate interest deduction. However, premium allocable to mortgage loans for which an amortization election is not made, should be allocated among the payments of stated redemption price on the mortgage loan and be allowed as a deduction as these payments are made (or, for a certificateholder using the accrual method of accounting, when the payments of stated redemption price are due).

It is unclear whether a prepayment assumption should be used in computing amortization of premium allowable under Section 171 of the Code. If premium is not subject to amortization using a prepayment assumption and a mortgage loan prepays in full, the holder of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate acquired at a premium should recognize a loss, equal to the difference between

the portion of the prepaid principal amount of the mortgage loan that is allocable to the certificate and the portion of the adjusted basis of the certificate that is allocable to the mortgage loan. If a prepayment assumption is used to amortize premium, it appears that such a loss would be unavailable. Instead, if a prepayment assumption is used, a prepayment should be treated as a partial payment of the stated redemption price of the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate and accounted for under a method similar to that described for taking account of original issue discount on REMIC regular certificates. See “*REMICs—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue discount.*” It is unclear whether any other adjustments would be required to reflect differences between the prepayment assumption used, and the actual rate of prepayments.

Taxation of Owners of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates

The “stripped coupon” rules of Section 1286 of the Code will apply to the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates. Except as described above in “*Characterization of Investments in Grantor Trust Certificates—If Stripped Bond Rules Apply*,” no regulations or published rulings under Section 1286 of the Code have been issued and some uncertainty exists as to how it will be applied to securities such as the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates. Accordingly, holders of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates should consult their own tax advisors concerning the method to be used in reporting income or loss with respect to the certificates.

The OID regulations do not apply to “stripped coupons,” although they provide general guidance as to how the original issue discount sections of the Code will be applied. In addition, the discussion below is subject to the discussion under “—Possible Application of Contingent Payment Rules” and assumes that the holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate will not own any Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates.

Under the stripped coupon rules, it appears that original issue discount will be required to be accrued in each month on the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates based on a constant yield method. In effect, each holder of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates would include as interest income in each month an amount equal to the product of the holder’s adjusted basis in the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate at the beginning of that month and the yield of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate to the holder. The yield would be calculated based on the price paid for that Grantor Trust Strip Certificate by its holder and the payments remaining to be made thereon at the time of the purchase, plus an allocable portion of the servicing fees and expenses to be paid with respect to the mortgage loans. See “*Characterization of Investments in Grantor Trust Certificates—If Stripped Bond Rules Apply*” above.

As noted above, Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code requires that a prepayment assumption be used in computing the accrual of original issue discount with respect to some categories of debt instruments, and that adjustments be made in the amount and rate of accrual of the discount when prepayments do not conform to the prepayment assumption. To the extent the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates represent an interest in any pool of debt instruments the yield on which may be affected by reason of prepayments, those provisions will apply to the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates. It is unclear whether those provisions would be applicable to the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates that do not represent an interest in any such pool or whether use of a prepayment assumption may be required or permitted in the absence of these provisions. It is also uncertain, if a prepayment assumption is used, whether the assumed prepayment rate would be determined based on conditions at the time of the first sale of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate or, with respect to any subsequent holder, at the time of purchase of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate by that holder.

The accrual of income on the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates will be significantly slower if a prepayment assumption is permitted to be made than if yield is computed assuming no prepayments. It currently is intended to base information returns or reports to the IRS and certificateholders on the prepayment Assumption disclosed in the related prospectus supplement and on a constant yield computed using a representative initial offering price for each class of certificates. However, none of the company, the servicer or the trustee will make any representation that the mortgage loans will in fact prepay at a rate conforming to the prepayment assumption or at any other rate and certificateholders should bear in mind that the use of a representative initial offering price will mean that the information returns or reports, even if otherwise accepted as accurate by the IRS, will in any event be accurate only as to the initial certificateholders of each series who bought at that price. Prospective purchasers of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates should consult their own tax advisors regarding the use of the prepayment assumption.

It is unclear under what circumstances, if any, the prepayment of a mortgage loan will give rise to a loss to the holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate. If a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate is treated as a single instrument (rather than an interest in discrete mortgage loans) and the effect of prepayments is taken into account in computing yield with respect to the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate, it appears that no loss may be available as a result of any particular prepayment unless prepayments occur at a rate faster than the prepayment assumption. However, if a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate is treated as an interest in discrete mortgage loans, or if the prepayment assumption is not used, then when a mortgage loan is prepaid, the holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate should be able to recognize a loss equal to the portion of the adjusted issue price of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate that is allocable to the mortgage loan.

Possible Application of Contingent Payment Rules

The coupon stripping rules' general treatment of stripped coupons is to regard them as newly issued debt instruments in the hands of each purchaser. To the extent that payments on the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates would cease if the mortgage loans were prepaid in full, the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates could be considered to be debt instruments providing for contingent payments. Under the OID regulations, debt instruments providing for contingent payments are not subject to the same rules as debt instruments providing for noncontingent payments. Regulations were promulgated on June 14, 1996, regarding contingent payment debt instruments (the "Contingent Payment Regulations"), but it appears that Grantor Trust Strip Certificates, to the extent subject to Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code, as described above, or due to their similarity to other mortgage-backed securities (such as REMIC regular interests and debt instruments subject to Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code) that are expressly excepted from the application of the Contingent Payment Regulations, are or may be excepted from these regulations. Like the OID regulations, the Contingent Payment Regulations do not specifically address securities, such as the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates, that are subject to the stripped bond rules of Section 1286 of the Code.

If the contingent payment rules under the Contingent Payment Regulations were to apply, the holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate would be required to apply the "noncontingent bond method." Under the "noncontingent bond method," the issuer of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate determines a projected payment schedule on which interest will accrue. Holders of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates are bound by the issuer's projected payment schedule. The projected payment schedule consists of all noncontingent payments and a projected amount for each contingent payment based on the projected yield (as described below) of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate. The projected amount of each payment is determined so that the projected payment schedule reflects the

projected yield. The projected amount of each payment must reasonably reflect the relative expected values of the payments to be received by the holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate. The projected yield referred to above is a reasonable rate, not less than the "applicable Federal rate" that, as of the issue date, reflects general market conditions, the credit quality of the issuer, and the terms and conditions of the mortgage loans. The holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate would be required to include as interest income in each month the adjusted issue price of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate at the beginning of the period multiplied by the projected yield, and would add to, or subtract from, the income any variation between the payment actually received in that month and the payment originally projected to be made in that month.

Assuming that a prepayment assumption were used, if the Contingent Payment Regulations or their principles were applied to Grantor Trust Strip Certificates, the amount of income reported with respect thereto would be substantially similar to that described under "Taxation of Owners of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates". Certificateholders should consult their tax advisors concerning the possible application of the contingent payment rules to the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates.

Sales of Grantor Trust Certificates

Any gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or exchange of a Grantor Trust certificate and its adjusted basis, recognized on the sale or exchange of a Grantor Trust certificate by an investor who holds the Grantor Trust certificate as a capital asset, will be capital gain or loss, except to the extent of accrued and unrecognized market discount, which will be treated as ordinary income, and (in the case of banks and other financial institutions) except as provided under Section 582(c) of the Code. The adjusted basis of a Grantor Trust certificate generally will equal its cost, increased by any income reported by the seller (including original issue discount and market discount income) and reduced (but not below zero) by any previously reported losses, any amortized premium and by any distributions with respect to the Grantor Trust certificate.

Gain or loss from the sale of a Grantor Trust certificate may be partially or wholly ordinary and not capital in some circumstances. Gain attributable to accrued and unrecognized market discount will be treated as ordinary income, as will gain or loss recognized by banks and other financial institutions subject Section 582(c) of the Code. Furthermore, a portion of any gain that might otherwise be capital gain may be treated as ordinary income to the extent that the Grantor Trust certificate is held as part of a "conversion transaction" within the meaning of Section 1258 of the Code. A conversion transaction generally is one in which the taxpayer has taken two or more positions in the same or similar property that reduce or eliminate market risk, if substantially all of the taxpayer's return is attributable to the time value of the taxpayer's net investment in the transaction. The amount of gain realized in a conversion transaction that is recharacterized as ordinary income generally will not exceed the amount of interest that would have accrued on the taxpayer's net investment at 120% of the appropriate "applicable Federal rate" (which rate is computed and published monthly by the IRS) at the time the taxpayer enters into the conversion transaction, subject to appropriate reduction for prior inclusion of interest and other ordinary income items from the transaction. Finally, a taxpayer may elect to have net capital gain taxed at ordinary income rates rather than capital gains rates in order to include the net capital gain in total net investment income for that taxable year, for purposes of the rule that limits the deduction of interest on indebtedness incurred to purchase or carry property held for investment to a taxpayer's net investment income.

Grantor Trust Reporting

The servicer or the trustee will furnish to each holder of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate with each distribution a statement setting forth the amount of the distribution allocable to principal on the underlying mortgage loans and to interest thereon at the related pass-through rate. In addition, the servicer or the trustee will furnish, within a reasonable time after the end of each calendar year, to each holder of a Grantor Trust certificate who was a holder at any time during that year, information regarding the amount of servicing compensation received by the servicer and subservicer (if any) and any other customary factual information as the servicer or the trustee deems necessary or desirable to enable holders of Grantor Trust certificates to prepare their tax returns and will furnish comparable information to the IRS as and when required by law to do so. Because the rules for accruing discount and amortizing premium with respect to the Grantor Trust certificates are uncertain in various respects, there is no assurance the IRS will agree with the trust fund's information reports of these items of income and expense. Moreover, these information reports, even if otherwise accepted as accurate by the IRS, will in any event be accurate only as to the initial certificateholders that bought their certificates at the representative initial offering price used in preparing the reports.

Except as disclosed in the related prospectus supplement, the responsibility for complying with the foregoing reporting rules will be borne by the servicer or the trustee.

Backup Withholding

In general, the rules described in “*—REMICS—Backup Withholding with Respect to REMIC Certificates*” will also apply to Grantor Trust certificates.

Foreign Investors

In general, the discussion with respect to REMIC Regular certificates in “*REMICS—Foreign Investors in REMIC Certificates*” applies to Grantor Trust certificates except that Grantor Trust certificates will, except as disclosed in the related prospectus supplement, be eligible for exemption from U.S. withholding tax, subject to the conditions described in the discussion.

To the extent that interest on a Grantor Trust certificate would be exempt under Sections 871(h)(1) and 881(c) of the Code from United States withholding tax, and the Grantor Trust certificate is not held in connection with a certificateholder’s trade or business in the United States, the Grantor Trust certificate will not be subject to United States estate taxes in the estate of a non-resident alien individual.

State Tax Considerations

In addition to the federal income tax consequences described in “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences,” potential investors should consider the state and local tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the securities offered hereunder. State tax law may differ substantially from the corresponding federal tax law, and the discussion above does not purport to describe any aspect of the tax laws of any state or other jurisdiction. Therefore, prospective investors should consult their tax advisors with respect to the various tax consequences of investments in the securities offered hereunder.

ERISA Considerations

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”).

ERISA imposes requirements on certain employee benefit plans (and the Code imposes requirements on certain other retirement plans and arrangements, including individual retirement accounts and annuities and Keogh plans) as well as on collective investment funds and separate accounts in which these plans, accounts or arrangements are invested and on persons who bear specified relationships to these types of plans or arrangements (“Parties in Interest”) or are fiduciaries with respect to these types of plans and arrangements. In this prospectus we refer to these types of plans and arrangements as “Plans.” Generally, ERISA applies to investments made by Plans. Among other things, ERISA requires that the assets of a Plan be held in trust and that the trustee, or other duly authorized fiduciary, have exclusive authority and discretion to manage and control the assets of the Plan. ERISA also imposes certain duties on persons who are fiduciaries of Plans, such as the duty to invest prudently, to diversify investments unless it is prudent not to do so, and to invest in accordance with the documents governing the Plan. Under ERISA, any person who exercises any authority or control respecting the management or disposition of the assets of a Plan is considered to be a fiduciary of that Plan (subject to certain exceptions not here relevant). Certain employee benefit plans, such as governmental plans (as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA) and, if no election has been made under Section 410(d) of the Code, church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA), are not subject to ERISA’s requirements. Accordingly, assets of such plans may be invested in securities without regard to the ERISA considerations described above and below, subject to the provisions of applicable federal or state law. However, any such plan which is qualified and exempt from taxation under Sections 401(a) and 501(a) of the Code is subject to the prohibited transaction rules set forth in Section 503 of the Code.

In addition to the imposition of general fiduciary standards of investment prudence and diversification, ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit a broad range of transactions involving Plan assets and Parties in Interest, and impose additional prohibitions where Parties in Interest are fiduciaries with respect to a Plan. Certain Parties in Interest that participate in a prohibited transaction may be subject to excise taxes imposed pursuant to Section 4975 of the Code, or penalties imposed pursuant to Section 502(i) of ERISA, unless a statutory, regulatory or administrative exemption is available.

The DOL issued regulations concerning the definition of what constitutes the assets of a Plan (Department of Labor Reg. Section 2510.3-101). Under this Plan Assets Regulation, the underlying assets and properties of corporations, partnerships, trusts and certain other entities in which a Plan makes an “equity” investment could be deemed, for purposes of ERISA, to be assets of the investing Plan in certain circumstances.

The Plan Assets Regulation provides that, generally, the assets of an entity in which a Plan invests will not be deemed to be assets of the Plan for purposes of ERISA if the equity interest acquired by the investing Plan is a “publicly-offered security”, or if equity participation by “benefit plan investors” is not “significant”. In general, a publicly-offered security, as defined in the Plan Assets Regulation, is a security that is widely held, freely transferable and registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Equity participation in an entity by “benefit plan investors” is not significant if, after the most recent acquisition of an equity interest in the entity, less than 25% of the value of each class of equity interest in the entity is held by benefit plan investors, which include benefit plans described in ERISA or under Section 4975 of the Code, whether or not they are subject

to ERISA, as well as entities whose underlying assets include assets of a Plan by reason of a Plan's investment in the entity.

If no exception under the Plan Assets Regulation applies and if a Plan (or a person investing assets of a Plan, such as an insurance company general account) acquires an equity interest in the trust, then the assets of the trust could be considered to be assets of the Plan. In that event, the master servicer and other persons exercising management or discretionary control over the assets of the issuer or providing services with respect to the issuer's assets could be deemed to be Parties in Interest with respect to investing Plans; this would subject the master servicer and such other persons to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of Title I of ERISA to the extent that they exercised discretionary control of Plan assets, and to the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code with respect to transactions involving the issuer's assets. Because the loans held by the trust may be deemed assets of each Plan that purchases an equity interest, an investment in an equity interest issued by the trust to a Plan might be a prohibited transaction under ERISA and subject to an excise tax under Section 4975 of the Code, and may cause transactions undertaken in the course of operating the trust to constitute prohibited transactions, unless a statutory, regulatory or administrative exemption applies.

Insurance Company General Accounts

The United States Department of Labor ("DOL") has published final regulations under Section 401(c) of ERISA describing a safe harbor for insurers that, on or before December 31, 1998, issued certain non-guaranteed policies supported by their general accounts to Plans (Labor Reg. Section 2550.401c-1). Under this regulation, an insurer will not be considered an ERISA fiduciary with respect to its general account by virtue of a Plan's investment in such a policy.

Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption ("PTCE") 83-1

Any fiduciary or other Plan asset investor that proposes to purchase securities on behalf of a Plan or with Plan assets should consult with its counsel on the potential applicability of ERISA and the Code to that investment and the availability of any prohibited transaction class exemption in connection therewith. In particular, in connection with a contemplated purchase of securities representing a beneficial ownership interest in a pool of single-family residential mortgages, the fiduciary should consider the availability of PTCE 83-1 for various transactions involving mortgage pool investment trusts. PTCE 83-1 permits, subject to certain conditions, transactions that might otherwise be prohibited between Plans and Parties in Interest with respect to those plans related to the origination, maintenance and termination of mortgage pools consisting of mortgage loans secured by first or second mortgages or deeds of trust on single-family residential property, and the acquisition and holding of certain mortgage pool pass-through certificates representing an interest in those mortgage pools by Plans. However, PTCE 83-1 does not provide exemptive relief with respect to securities evidencing interests in trusts which include mortgage loans secured by third or more junior liens, revolving credit loans, loans on unimproved land, contracts, cooperative loans, multifamily or mixed-use mortgage loans or some types of private securities, or which contain a swap or a pre-funding arrangement. In addition, PTCE 83-1 does not provide exemptive relief for transactions involving subordinated securities. The prospectus supplement may indicate whether it is expected that PTCE 83-1 will apply to securities offered by that prospectus supplement.

Underwriter Exemption

The DOL issued to Nomura Securities International Inc. an administrative exemption (PTE 93-32, as amended by PTE 97-34, PTE 2000-58 and PTE 2002-41) (the “Exemption”) from certain of the prohibited transaction rules of ERISA and the related excise tax provisions of Section 4975 of the Code with respect to the initial purchase, holding and subsequent resale by Plans of “securities” that are obligations of an issuer containing certain receivables, loans and other obligations, with respect to which Nomura Securities International Inc. is the underwriter, manager or co-manager of an underwriting syndicate.

The Exemption contains a number of requirements. It does not apply to any investment pool unless, among other things, the investment pool satisfies the following conditions:

- the investment pool consists only of assets of a type which have been included in other investment pools;
- securities evidencing interests in such other investment pools have been purchased by investors other than Plans for at least one year prior to the Plan’s acquisition of securities pursuant to the exemption; and
- securities in such other investment pools have been rated in one of the three (or four, if the investment pool contains certain types of assets) highest generic rating categories by one of the credit rating agencies noted below.

The Exemption sets forth general conditions which must be satisfied for a transaction to be eligible for exemptive relief thereunder. Generally, the Exemption holds that the acquisition of the securities by a Plan must be on terms (including the price for the securities) that are at least as favorable to the Plan as they would be in an arm’s length transaction with an unrelated party. The Exemption requires that the rights and interests evidenced by the securities not be “subordinated” to the rights and interests evidenced by other securities of the same trust, except when the trust holds certain types of assets and the loan-to-value ratio is 100% or less at the closing date or the issuance of the securities. The Exemption requires that securities acquired by a Plan have received a rating at the time of their acquisition that is in one of the three (or four, if the trust holds certain types of assets) highest generic rating categories of Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services, Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. or Fitch Ratings, Inc. (“Rating Agencies”) except that the rating must be in the top two highest rating categories in the loan-to-value ratio is greater than 100%. The Exemption specifies that the pool trustee must not be an affiliate of any other member of the “Restricted Group” (defined below), other than the underwriter. The Exemption stipulates that any Plan investing in the securities must be an “accredited investor” as defined in Rule 501(a)(1) of Regulation D of the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which each purchaser of a security will be deemed to represent. Finally, the Exemption requires that, depending on the type of issuer, the documents establishing the issuer and governing the transaction contain certain provisions to protect the assets of the issuer, and that the issuer receive certain legal opinions.

If an issuer holds obligations that have high loan-to-value ratios of 125% or less, the Exemption may apply to the issuer’s non-subordinated securities rated in one of the two highest generic rating categories by at least one of the Rating Agencies if both of the following conditions are met:

- the obligations are residential or home equity loans, and
- the fair market value of the real property collateral securing the loan on the closing date of the issuance of the securities is at least 80% of the sum of the outstanding principal balance of the loan held in the investment pool and the outstanding principal balance of any other loan of higher lien priority secured by the same real property collateral.

Moreover, the Exemption generally provides relief from certain self-dealing and conflict of interest prohibited transactions that may occur when the Plan fiduciary causes a Plan to acquire securities of an issuer holding receivables as to which the fiduciary (or its affiliate) is an obligor, provided that, among other requirements:

- in the case of an acquisition in connection with the initial issuance of securities, at least 50% of each class of securities in which Plans have invested and at least 50% of the aggregate interest in the issuer is acquired by persons independent of the Restricted Group;
- the fiduciary (or its affiliate) is an obligor with respect to not more than 5% of the fair market value of the obligations contained in the issuer;
- the Plans' investment in securities of any class does not exceed 25% of all of the securities of that class outstanding at the time of the acquisition; and
- immediately after the acquisition, no more than 25% of the assets of any Plan with respect to which the person is a fiduciary is invested in securities representing an interest in one or more issuers containing assets sold or serviced by the same entity.

The Exemption provides only limited relief to Plans sponsored by the "Restricted Group", which consists of the seller, the underwriter, the trustee, the master servicer, any servicer, any counterparty of a permitted swap or notional principal contract or any insurer with respect to the mortgage loans, any obligor with respect to mortgage loans included in the investment pool constituting more than 5% of the aggregate principal balance of the assets in the investment pool, or any affiliate of those parties.

If pre-funding is anticipated, the Exemption extends exemptive relief to securities issued in transactions using pre-funding accounts, whereby a portion of the loans backing the securities are transferred to the trust fund within a specified period following the closing date (the "DOL Pre-Funding Period").

- First, the ratio of the amount allocated to the pre-funding account to the total principal amount of the Securities being offered ("Pre-Funding Limit") must not exceed twenty-five percent (25%).
- Second, all loans transferred after the closing date (the "Additional Loans") must meet the same terms and conditions for eligibility as the original loans used to create the trust fund, which terms and conditions have been approved by the Rating Agency.
- Third, the transfer of such Additional Loans to the trust fund during the DOL Pre-Funding Period must not result in the securities receiving a lower credit rating from the Rating Agency upon termination of the DOL Pre-Funding Period than the rating that was obtained at the time of the initial issuance of the securities by the trust.

- Fourth, solely as a result of the use of the pre-funding, the weighted average annual percentage interest rate (the “Average Interest Rate”) for all of the loans in the trust fund at the end of the DOL Pre-Funding Period must not be more than 100 basis points lower than the Average Interest Rate for the loans which were transferred to the trust fund on the closing date.

- Fifth, either: (i) the characteristics of the additional loans must be monitored by an insurer or other credit support provider which is independent of the depositor; or (ii) an independent accountant retained by the depositor must provide the depositor with a letter (with copies provided to the Rating Agency, the underwriter and the trustee) stating whether or not the characteristics of the additional loans conform to the characteristics described in the prospectus or related prospectus supplement or agreement.

- Sixth, the DOL Pre-Funding Period must generally end no later than three months or 90 days after the closing date.

- Seventh, amounts transferred to any Pre-Funding Account used in connection with the pre-funding may be invested only in investments which are permitted by the Exemption rating agency and (i) are direct obligations of, or obligations fully guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by, the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof (provided that such obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States); or (ii) have been rated (or the obligor has been rated) in one of the three highest generic rating categories by the Exemption rating agency.

- Eighth, certain disclosure requirements must be met.

The underwriter exemption permits interest-rate swaps, interest rate caps and yield supplement agreements to be assets of a trust fund if certain conditions are satisfied.

An interest-rate swap or (if purchased by or on behalf of the trust) an interest-rate cap contract (collectively, a “swap” or “swap agreement”) is a permitted trust fund asset if it: (a) is an “eligible swap;” (b) is with an “eligible counterparty;” (c) is purchased by a “qualified plan investor;” (d) meets certain additional specific conditions which depend on whether the swap is a “ratings dependent swap” or a “non-ratings dependent swap” and (e) permits the trust to make termination payments to the swap counterparty (other than currently scheduled payments) solely from excess spread or amounts otherwise payable to the servicer, depositor or seller.

An “eligible swap” is one which: (a) is denominated in U.S. dollars; (b) pursuant to which the trust pays or receives, on or immediately prior to the respective payment or distribution date for the class of securities to which the swap relates, a fixed rate of interest or a floating rate of interest based on a publicly available index (e.g., LIBOR or the U.S. Federal Reserve’s Cost of Funds Index (COFI)), with the trust receiving such payments on at least a quarterly basis and obligated to make separate payments no more frequently than the counterparty, with all simultaneous payments being netted (“allowable interest rate”); (c) has a notional amount that does not exceed either: (i) the principal balance of the class of securities to which the swap relates, or (ii) the portion of the principal balance of such class represented by obligations (“allowable notional amount”); (d) is not leveraged (*i.e.*, payments are based on the applicable notional amount, the day count fractions, the fixed or floating rates permitted above, and the difference between the products thereof, calculated on a one-to-one ratio and not on a multiplier of such difference) (“leveraged”); (e) has a final termination date that is either the earlier of the date on which the issuer terminates or the related class

of securities are fully repaid and (f) does not incorporate any provision which could cause a unilateral alteration in the requirements described in (a) through (d) above.

An “eligible counterparty” means a bank or other financial institution which has a rating at the date of issuance of the securities, which is in one of the three highest long term credit rating categories or one of the two highest short term credit rating categories, utilized by at least one of the exemption rating agencies rating the securities; provided that, if a counterparty is relying on its short term rating to establish eligibility hereunder, such counterparty must either have a long term rating in one of the three highest long term rating categories or not have a long term rating from the applicable exemption rating agency.

A “qualified plan investor” is a plan where the decision to buy such class of securities is made on behalf of the plan by an independent fiduciary qualified to understand the swap transaction and the effect the swap would have on the rating of the securities and such fiduciary is either (a) a “qualified professional asset manager” (“QPAM”) under PTCE 84-14, (b) an “in-house asset manager” under PTCE 96-23 or (c) has total assets (both plan and non-plan) under management of at least \$100 million at the time the securities are acquired by the plan.

In “ratings dependent swaps” (where the rating of a class of securities is dependent on the terms and conditions of the swap), the swap agreement must provide that if the credit rating of the counterparty is withdrawn or reduced by any exemption rating agency below a level specified by the exemption rating agency, the servicer must, within the period specified under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement: (a) obtain a replacement swap agreement with an eligible counterparty which is acceptable to the exemption rating agency and the terms of which are substantially the same as the current swap agreement (at which time the earlier swap agreement must terminate); or (b) cause the swap counterparty to establish any collateralization or other arrangement satisfactory to the exemption rating agency such that the then current rating by the exemption rating agency of the particular class of securities will not be withdrawn or reduced (and the terms of the swap agreement must specifically obligate the counterparty to perform these duties for any class of securities with a term of more than one year). In the event that the servicer fails to meet these obligations, holders of the securities that are employee benefit plans or other retirement arrangements must be notified in the immediately following periodic report which is provided to the holders of the securities but in no event later than the end of the second month beginning after the date of such failure. Sixty days after the receipt of such report, the exemptive relief provided under the underwriter exemption will prospectively cease to be applicable to any class of securities held by an employee benefit plan or other retirement arrangement which involves such ratings dependent swap.

“Non-ratings dependent swaps” (those where the rating of the securities does not depend on the terms and conditions of the swap) are subject to the following conditions. If the credit rating of the counterparty is withdrawn or reduced below the lowest level permitted above, the servicer will, within a specified period after such rating withdrawal or reduction: (a) obtain a replacement swap agreement with an eligible counterparty, the terms of which are substantially the same as the current swap agreement (at which time the earlier swap agreement must terminate); (b) cause the counterparty to post collateral with the trust in an amount equal to all payments owed by the counterparty if the swap transaction were terminated; or (c) terminate the swap agreement in accordance with its terms.

An “eligible yield supplement agreement” is any yield supplement agreement or similar arrangement or (if purchased by or on behalf of the trust) an interest rate cap contract to supplement

the interest rates otherwise payable on obligations held by the trust fund (“EYS Agreement”). If the EYS Agreement has a notional principal amount and/or is written on an International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) form, the EYS Agreement may only be held as an asset of the trust fund if it meets the following conditions: (a) it is denominated in U.S. dollars; (b) it pays an allowable interest rate; (c) it is not leveraged; (d) it does not allow any of these three preceding requirements to be unilaterally altered without the consent of the trustee; (e) it is entered into between the trust and an eligible counterparty and (f) it has an allowable notional amount.

The rating of a security may change. If a class of securities no longer satisfies the applicable rating requirement of the underwriter exemption, securities of that class will no longer be eligible for relief under the underwriter exemption, and consequently may not be purchased by or sold to a Plan (although a Plan that had purchased the security when it had an appropriate rating would not be required by the underwriter exemption to dispose of it). Each purchaser should ascertain the rating of the security at the time of purchase.

The prospectus supplement for each series of securities will indicate the classes of securities, if any, offered thereby as to which it is expected that the exemption will apply. In the case of certain types of securities, transfer of the securities will not be registered unless the transferee represents that it is not, and is not purchasing on behalf of, a plan, account or other retirement arrangement or provides an opinion of counsel to the trustee for the benefit of the trustee, the depositor and the servicer, which opinion of counsel will not be at the expense of the trustee or depositor or servicer, satisfactory to the trustee that the purchase of the securities by or on behalf of a plan, account or other retirement arrangement is permissible under applicable law, will not give rise to a non-exempt prohibited transaction and will not subject the trustee, the master servicer or the depositor to any obligation or liability in addition to those undertaken in the operative agreements.

Any Plan fiduciary which proposes to cause a Plan to purchase securities should consult with their counsel concerning the impact of ERISA and the Code, the applicability of the Exemption or any other available exemption, and the potential consequences in their specific circumstances, prior to making such investment. Moreover, each Plan fiduciary should determine whether under the general fiduciary standards of investment procedure and diversification an investment in the securities is appropriate for the Plan, taking into account the overall investment policy of the Plan and the composition of the Plan’s investment portfolio.

Legal Investment

The prospectus supplement will specify which classes of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, if any, will constitute “mortgage related securities” for purposes of the Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act of 1984, as amended (“SMMEA”). Generally, only classes of Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, that (1) are rated in one of the two highest rating categories by one or more rating agencies and (2) are part of a series representing interests in, or secured by, a trust fund consisting of loans secured by first liens on real property and originated by particular types of originators specified in SMMEA, will be “mortgage related securities” for purposes of SMMEA.

Those classes of Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, qualifying as “mortgage related securities” will constitute legal investments for persons, trusts, corporations, partnerships, associations, business trusts and business entities (including, but not limited to, state

chartered savings banks, commercial banks, savings and loan associations and insurance companies, as well as trustees and state government employee retirement systems) created pursuant to or existing under the laws of the United States or of any state (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) whose authorized investments are subject to state regulation to the same extent that, under applicable law, obligations issued by or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States constitute legal investments for those entities. Pursuant to SMMEA, a number of states enacted legislation, on or before the October 3, 1991 cut-off for those enactments, limiting to varying extents the ability of some entities (in particular, insurance companies) to invest in mortgage related securities secured by liens on residential, or mixed residential and commercial, properties, in most cases by requiring the affected investors to rely solely upon existing state law, and not SMMEA.

SMMEA also amended the legal investment authority of federally-chartered depository institutions as follows: federal savings and loan associations and federal savings banks may invest in, sell or otherwise deal in "mortgage related securities" without limitation as to the percentage of their assets represented thereby, federal credit unions may invest in these securities, and national banks may purchase these securities for their own account without regard to the limitations generally applicable to investment securities set forth in 12 U.S.C. §24 (Seventh), subject in each case to regulations that the applicable federal regulatory authority may prescribe. In this connection, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the "OCC") has amended 12 C.F.R. Part 1 to authorize national banks to purchase and sell for their own account, without limitation as to a percentage of the bank's capital and surplus (but subject to compliance with general standards concerning "safety and soundness" and retention of credit information in 12 C.F.R. §1.5), some "Type IV securities," defined in 12 C.F.R. §1.2(l) to include some "residential mortgage related securities." As so defined, "residential mortgage-related security" means, in relevant part, "mortgage related security" within the meaning of SMMEA. The National Credit Union Administration ("NCUA") has adopted rules, codified at 12 C.F.R. Part 703, which permit federal credit unions to invest in "mortgage related securities" under some limited circumstances, other than stripped mortgage related securities, residual interests in mortgage related securities, and commercial mortgage related securities, unless the credit union has obtained written approval from the NCUA to participate in the "investment pilot program" described in 12 C.F.R. §703.140. Thrift institutions that are subject to the jurisdiction of the Office of Thrift Supervision (the "OTS") should consider the OTS' Thrift Bulletin 13a (December 1, 1998), "Management of Interest Rate Risk, Investment Securities, and Derivatives Activities," before investing in any of the Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable.

All depository institutions considering an investment in the Certificates should review the "Supervisory Policy Statement on Investment Securities and End-User Derivatives Activities" (the "1998 Policy Statement") of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council ("FFIEC"), which has been adopted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the OCC and the OTS, effective May 26, 1998, and by the NCUA, effective October 1, 1998. The 1998 Policy Statement sets forth general guidelines which depository institutions must follow in managing risks (including market, credit, liquidity, operational (transaction), and legal risks) applicable to all securities (including mortgage pass-through securities and mortgage-derivative products) used for investment purposes.

The Office of Thrift Supervision (the "OTS") has issued Thrift Bulletins 73a, entitled "Investing in Complex Securities" ("TB 73a"), which is effective as of December 18, 2001 and applies to savings associations regulated by the OTS, and 13a, entitled "Management of Interest Rate

Risk, Investment Securities, and Derivatives Activities" ("TB 13a"), which is effective as of December 1, 1998, and applies to thrift institutions regulated by the OTS.

One of the primary purposes of TB 73a is to require savings associations, prior to taking any investment position, to determine that the investment position meets applicable regulatory and policy requirements (including those set forth TB 13a (see below)) and internal guidelines, is suitable for the institution, and is safe and sound. OTS recommends, with respect to purchases of specific securities, additional analysis, including, among others, analysis of repayment terms, legal structure, expected performance of the issuer and any underlying assets as well as analysis of the effects of payment priority, with respect to a security which is divided into separate tranches with unequal payments, and collateral investment parameters, with respect to a security that is prefunded or involves a revolving period. TB 73a reiterates OTS's due diligence requirements for investing in all securities and warns that if a savings association makes an investment that does not meet the applicable regulatory requirements, the savings association's investment practices will be subject to criticism, and OTS may require divestiture of such securities. OTS also recommends, with respect to an investment in any "complex securities," that savings associations should take into account quality and suitability, interest rate risk, and classification factors. For the purposes of each of TB 73a and TB 13a, "complex security" includes among other things any collateralized mortgage obligation or real estate mortgage investment conduit security, other than any "plain vanilla" mortgage pass-through security (that is, securities that are part of a single class of securities in the related pool that are non-callable and do not have any special features). Accordingly, all Classes of the Offered Certificates would likely be viewed as "complex securities." With respect to quality and suitability factors, TB 73a warns (i) that a savings association's sole reliance on outside ratings for material purchases of complex securities is an unsafe and unsound practice, (ii) that a savings association should only use ratings and analyses from nationally recognized rating agencies in conjunction with, and in validation of, its own underwriting processes, and (iii) that it should not use ratings as a substitute for its own thorough underwriting analyses. With respect the interest rate risk factor, TB 73a recommends that savings associations should follow the guidance set forth in TB 13a.

One of the primary purposes of TB 13a is to require thrift institutions, prior to taking any investment position, to (i) conduct a pre-purchase portfolio sensitivity analysis for any "significant transaction" involving securities or financial derivatives, and (ii) conduct a pre-purchase price sensitivity analysis of any "complex security" or financial derivative. The OTS recommends that while a thrift institution should conduct its own in-house pre-acquisition analysis, it may rely on an analysis conducted by an independent third-party as long as management understands the analysis and its key assumptions. Further, TB 13a recommends that the use of "complex securities with high price sensitivity" be limited to transactions and strategies that lower a thrift institution's portfolio interest rate risk. TB 13a warns that investment in complex securities by thrift institutions that do not have adequate risk measurement, monitoring and control systems may be viewed by OTS examiners as an unsafe and unsound practice.

If specified in the prospectus supplement, other classes of Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, offered pursuant to this prospectus will not constitute "mortgage related securities" under SMMEA. The appropriate characterization of those classes under various legal investment restrictions, and thus the ability of investors subject to these restrictions to purchase these Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, may be subject to significant interpretive uncertainties.

Institutions whose investment activities are subject to regulation by federal or state authorities should review rules, policies and guidelines adopted from time to time by those authorities before purchasing any Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, as some classes or subclasses may be deemed unsuitable investments, or may otherwise be restricted, under those rules, policies or guidelines (in some instances irrespective of SMMEA).

The foregoing does not take into consideration the applicability of statutes, rules, regulations, orders, guidelines or agreements generally governing investments made by a particular investor, including, but not limited to, "prudent investor" provisions, percentage-of-assets limits provisions that may restrict or prohibit investment in securities that are not "interest bearing" or "income paying," and with regard to any Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, issued in book-entry form, provisions that may restrict or prohibit investments in securities that are issued in book-entry form.

Except as to the status of some classes of Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, as "mortgage related securities," no representation is made as to the proper characterization of the Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, for legal investment, financial institution regulatory, or other purposes, or as to the ability of particular investors to purchase any Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, under applicable legal investment restrictions. The uncertainties described above (and any unfavorable future determinations concerning legal investment or financial institution regulatory characteristics of the Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable,) may adversely affect the liquidity of the Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable.

Accordingly, all investors whose investment activities are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, regulatory capital requirements or review by regulatory authorities should consult with their own legal advisors in determining whether and to what extent the Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, of any class constitute legal investments for them or are subject to investment, capital or other restrictions, and, if applicable, whether SMMEA has been overridden in any jurisdiction relevant to that investor.

Methods of Distribution

The Notes or Certificates, as applicable, offered by this prospectus and by the supplements to this prospectus will be offered in series. The distribution of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be effected from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices to be determined at the time of sale or at the time of commitment therefor. If specified in the prospectus supplement, the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be distributed in a firm commitment underwriting, subject to the terms and conditions of the underwriting agreement, by Nomura Securities International, Inc. (the "Underwriter") acting as underwriter with other underwriters, if any, named in the underwriting agreement. In that event, the prospectus supplement may also specify that the underwriters will not be obligated to pay for any Notes or Certificates, as applicable, agreed to be purchased by purchasers pursuant to purchase agreements acceptable to the depositor. In connection with the sale of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, underwriters may receive compensation from the depositor or from purchasers of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions. The prospectus supplement will describe any compensation paid by the depositor.

Alternatively, the prospectus supplement may specify that the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be distributed by the Underwriter acting as agent or in some cases as principal with respect to Notes or Certificates, as applicable, that it has previously purchased or agreed to purchase. If the Underwriter acts as agent in the sale of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, the Underwriter will receive a selling commission for each series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, depending on market conditions, expressed as a percentage of the total principal balance of the related mortgage loans as of the Cut-off Date. The exact percentage for each series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be disclosed in the prospectus supplement. To the extent that the Underwriter elects to purchase Notes or Certificates, as applicable, as principal, the Underwriter may realize losses or profits based upon the difference between its purchase price and the sales price. The prospectus supplement for any series offered other than through underwriters will contain information regarding the nature of that offering and any agreements to be entered into between the depositor and purchasers of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of that series.

The depositor will indemnify the Underwriter and any underwriters against particular civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, or will contribute to payments the Underwriter and any other underwriters may be required to make in respect of these civil liabilities.

In the ordinary course of business, the Underwriter and the depositor may engage in various securities and financing transactions, including repurchase agreements to provide interim financing of the depositor's mortgage loans pending the sale of those mortgage loans or interests in those mortgage loans, including the Notes or Certificates, as applicable. The Underwriter performs management services for the depositor.

The depositor anticipates that the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be sold primarily to institutional investors. Purchasers of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, including dealers, may, depending on the facts and circumstances of those purchases, be deemed to be "underwriters" within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 in connection with reoffers and sales by them of Notes or Certificates, as applicable. Securityholders should consult with their legal advisors in this regard before any reoffer or sale of Notes or Certificates, as applicable.

As to each series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, only those classes rated in one of the four highest rating categories by any rating agency will be offered by this prospectus. Any lower rated or unrated class may be initially retained by the depositor, and may be sold by the depositor at any time to one or more institutional investors.

Additional Information

The Depositor has filed with the Commission a registration statement on Form S-3 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, (the "Registration Statement"). This prospectus, which forms a part of the Registration Statement, omits some of the information contained in the Registration Statement pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Commission. The Registration Statement and the exhibits to the Registration Statement can be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the Commission at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549, and at Regional Offices in the following locations:

- Chicago Regional Office, Citicorp Center, 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, Illinois 60661-2511; and

- New York Regional Office, 233 Broadway, New York, New York 10279.

Copies of these materials can also be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the Commission, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates.

The Commission also maintains a site on the world wide web at “<http://www.sec.gov>” at which users can view and download copies of reports, proxy and information statements and other information filed electronically through the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval (“EDGAR”) system. The Depositor has filed the Registration Statement, including all exhibits to the Registration Statement, through the EDGAR system and therefore these materials should be available by logging onto the Commission’s web site. The Commission maintains computer terminals providing access to the EDGAR system at each of the offices referred to above.

Copies of the most recent Fannie Mae prospectus for Fannie Mae certificates and Fannie Mae’s annual report and quarterly financial statements as well as other financial information are available from the Director of Investor Relations of Fannie Mae, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016 (202-752-7115). The Depositor did not participate in the preparation of Fannie Mae’s prospectus or its annual or quarterly reports or other financial information and, accordingly, makes no representation as to the accuracy or completeness of the information in those documents.

Copies of the most recent Offering Circular for Freddie Mac certificates as well as Freddie Mac’s most recent Information Statement and Information Statement supplement and any quarterly report made available by Freddie Mac may be obtained by writing or calling the Investor Inquiry Department of Freddie Mac at 8200 Jones Branch Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102 (outside Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, telephone 800-336-3672; within Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, telephone 703-759-8160). The Depositor did not participate in the preparation of Freddie Mac’s Offering Circular, Information Statement or any supplement to the Information Statement or any quarterly report of the Information Statement and, accordingly, makes no representation as to the accuracy or completeness of the information in those documents.

Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference

All documents subsequently filed by or on behalf of the trust fund referred to in the prospectus supplement with the Commission pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, after the date of this prospectus and prior to the termination of any offering of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, issued by that trust fund will be deemed to be incorporated by reference in this prospectus and to be a part of this prospectus from the date of the filing of those documents. Any statement contained in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference in this prospectus will be deemed to be modified or superseded for all purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in this prospectus (or in the prospectus supplement) or in any other subsequently filed document that also is or is deemed to be incorporated by reference modifies or replaces that statement. Any statement so modified or superseded will not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this prospectus.

The Trustee on behalf of any trust fund will provide without charge to each person to whom this prospectus is delivered, upon request, a copy of any or all of the documents referred to above that have been or may be incorporated by reference in this prospectus (not including exhibits to the

information that is incorporated by reference unless the exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference into the information that this prospectus incorporates). Requests for information should be directed to the corporate trust office of the Trustee specified in the prospectus supplement.

Legal Matters

Certain legal matters, including the federal income tax consequences to securityholders of an investment in the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of a series, will be passed upon for the depositor by Thacher Proffitt & Wood LLP, New York, New York, McKee Nelson LLP, New York, New York, or such other counsel for the depositor as specified in the related prospectus supplement.

Financial Information

A new trust fund will be formed for each series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, and no trust fund will engage in any business activities or have any assets or obligations before the issuance of the related series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable. Accordingly, financial statements for a trust fund will generally not be included in this prospectus or in the prospectus supplement.

Rating

As a condition to the issuance of any class of Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, they must not be rated lower than investment grade; that is, they must be rated in one of the four highest rating categories, by a rating agency.

Ratings on mortgage pass-through certificates and mortgage-backed notes address the likelihood of receipt by securityholders of all distributions on the underlying mortgage loans. These ratings address the structural, legal and issuer-related aspects associated with the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, the nature of the underlying assets and the credit quality of the guarantor, if any. Ratings on mortgage pass-through certificates, mortgage-backed notes and other asset backed securities do not represent any assessment of the likelihood of principal prepayments by borrowers or of the degree by which prepayments might differ from those originally anticipated. As a result, securityholders might suffer a lower than anticipated yield, and, in addition, holders of stripped interest certificates in extreme cases might fail to recoup their initial investments.

A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization. Each security rating should be evaluated independently of any other security rating.

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\$651,981,000

(Approximate)

Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2005-AR6

**Nomura Asset Acceptance Corporation,
Alternative Loan Trust, Series 2005-AR6**
Issuer

Nomura Asset Acceptance Corporation
Depositor

GMAC Mortgage Corporation
Servicer

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.
Master Servicer and Securities Administrator

NOMURA

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information.

We are not offering the Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2005-AR6 in any state where the offer is not permitted.

Dealers will deliver a prospectus supplement and prospectus when acting as underwriters of the Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2005-AR6 and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions. In addition, all dealers selling the Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2005-AR6 will be required to deliver a prospectus supplement and prospectus until 90 days after the date of this prospectus supplement.

November 29, 2005